

are ready to emulate the captain of the Laertes, who got away from a submarine, and suggests that in view of the seriousness of the situation every British shipmaster be granted a naval commission, without pay, and also that the government issue shipwreck pay to a war bonus to all officers, in view of the risks incurred.

Relief ships chartered by the commission for Belgian relief are to be permitted to follow their usual route across the English channel without molestation from German submarines.

For some months past all vessels flying the relief flag, even if they were of belated origin, have been immune from attack under assurances from both the British and the German governments.

When the German war zone was ordered the relief commission was advised to send its ships by way of the north of Scotland, but as the German minister of marine renewed his assurance of safe conduct when the commission informed him that this change of route would result in the forfeiture of charters, instructions were given that the ships pursue their usual course.

Magnitude of German Trade.

As an indication of the magnitude of Germany's trade to Great Britain it is pointed out that Great Britain possesses 3,500 steamers, averaging 2,000 tons each, and 700 sailing vessels averaging 700 tons each.

Admitted that two of these are destroyed every day until the end of the year, British industry will not be arrested, and its population will not be starved. The loss of two ships a day is regarded as the maximum, as only half a dozen were destroyed in the last six months, during which innumerable ships transported British troops across the channel and not one of them was attacked. It is claimed that this shows the efficiency of British escort and convoy.

The German submarines can continue their campaign for six months more without the result sensibly increasing the ordinary annual losses. The tonnage sunk does not reach a thousandth part of the tonnage under the British flag.

The losses of the British ships Aboukir, Cressy, Hogue, Pathfinder, Hawke, Hermes, Niger, and Thornycroft, which were destroyed in the last six months, are estimated at 2,400. Thirteen merchant vessels were destroyed, representing 17,000 tons and forty-four lives.

Norwegian Ship Sunk.

The Norwegian steamer Nordcap, according to the Copenhagen correspondent, has struck a German mine in the Baltic sea and foundered. All her crew perished. The Nordcap was a steamer of 222 tons and was owned by Wraggell & Co. of Haugesund.

The crews of one Danish and three Norwegian ships at Aarhus, Denmark, refused today to sail for England and left their ships.

No Warships as Convoys.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 18.—The government of the Netherlands has refused a request for war vessels to convoy Dutch merchant ships through the mine area prescribed by Germany on the ground that such action would enhance the risks of ships without escort.

The government has advised all shipping firms to instruct their captains to halt their vessels at the first sight of a submarine and to give the submarine the desired information concerning the craft and its cargo.

Dutch Protest to Germany.

An official statement issued by the Netherlands government gives the contents of the note of protest sent to Germany on that government's establishment of its sea war zone.

The note declares that the Netherlands has pursued a strictly neutral attitude to both Great Britain and Germany, and protests against Germany's declaration as a theater of war such an enormous stretch of water which peaceful neutral vessels may not safely enter or cross.

It adds that the sinking of merchantmen on suspicion, without arrest or search, would constitute a violation of international law and that if a Dutch ship were thus sunk the Netherlands would hold Germany responsible.

No Boats Beach Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 18.—No ships have arrived at this port since 7 o'clock last night. The Zuiderveld and the Richard of the Holland-America line departed presumably for America. The Dutch steamers Caledonia and Beestvaer left for England. Several Dutch trawlers are being used as freight boats for service between Dutch and English ports.

No Use of Colors?

BERLIN, Feb. 18, by wireless to Rayville.—A dispatch to the Overseas News agency from The Hague says the Netherlands government has officially confirmed the report that the Dutch colors have been painted on the boats of the British steamship line plying between Harwich and Dutch ports.

JUST LET 'EM COME ON WITH THEIR PESKY ZEPPELINS.

Edward E. Harbert's New Method of Condensing Wireless Current Into Sharpnel Would Down 'Em.

"Zepplins" mused Edward E. Harbert as he passed while tinkering with a broken door bell in his electrical repair shop at 280 North Clark street yesterday. "Zepplins? I could destroy them all. I could burn up any kind of an aircraft that would fly over Chicago."

"I have found a means of condensing wireless current so it won't spread in all directions. I have discovered a device for liberating the current in a single shaft so it is possible to control the direction in which it will travel. I have killed birds 300 feet away with a small machine. With a machine capable of handling 40,000 volts I figure it would be possible to destroy an airplane from five miles away. It would not only burn up the craft but kill every member of the crew. I could electrocute every soldier by sweeping the current through the ranks of an invading army."

Harbert said he did not intend to turn his invention over to the government for fear of being drafted into the army. He gained publicity several years ago by the invention of a kite to carry life lines from a sinking ship to shore.

U. S. SHIPS GAIN TRADE.

Last Six Months of 1914 Showed Increase in Commerce Carried Under American Flag.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—Marked increase in the percentage of American commerce carried by ships flying the stars and stripes during the period from July 1 to Dec. 31, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, is shown in a letter from Secretary Baughman to Secretary McAdoo, made public today. War caused only a slight falling off in the amount of American goods carried in British ships, but the loss to German shipping was more than 70 per cent.

Text of Diplomatic Note Which Was Sent by German Empire to United States to Explain Attitude of the Kaiser's Government on Perils to Neutral Shipping

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 18.—The text of the German government's reply to the American note follows:

"The imperial government has examined the communication from the United States government in the same spirit of good will and friendship by which the communication appears to have been dictated.

"The imperial government is in accord with the United States government that for both parties it is in a high degree desirable to avoid misunderstandings which might arise from measures announced by the German admiralty and to provide against the occurrence of incidents which might trouble the friendly relations which so far happily exist between the two governments.

"With regard to the assuring of these friendly relations the German government believes that it may all the more reckon on a full understanding with the United States, as the procedure announced by the German admiralty, while fully explained in the note of the 4th inst., is in no way directed against legitimate commerce and legitimate shipping of neutrals, but represents solely a measure of self-defense, imposed on Germany by her vital interests, against England's method of warfare, which is contrary to international law and which so far no protest by neutrals has succeeded in bringing back to the generally recognized principles of law as existing before the outbreak of the war.

"In order to exclude all doubt regarding these cardinal points the German government once more begs leave to state how things stand. Until now Germany has scrupulously observed valid international rules regarding naval warfare. At the beginning of the war Germany immediately agreed to the proposal of the American government to ratify the new declaration of London and took over its conditions unaltered and without formal obligation into its prize law.

"The German government has obeyed these rules, even when they were diametrically opposed to her military interests. For instance, Germany allowed the transportation of provisions to England from Denmark until today, though she was well able by her sea forces to prevent it.

"In contradistinction to this attitude England has not hesitated at a second infringement of international law if by such means she could paralyze the peaceful commerce of Germany with neutrals. The German government will be the last obliged to enter into details, as these are put down sufficiently, though not exhaustively, in the American note to the British government dated Dec. 29 as a result of five months' experience.

"All these encroachments have been made, as has been admitted, in order to cut off all supplies from Germany and thereby starve her peaceful civil population—a procedure contrary to all humanitarian principles. Neutrals have been unable to prevent the interruption of

their commerce with Germany, which is contrary to international law.

"The American government, as Germany readily acknowledges, has protested against the British procedure. In spite of these protests and protests from other neutral states Great Britain could not be induced to depart from the course of action she had decided upon. Thus for instance, the American ship Wilhelm Goeben was stopped by the British, although its cargo was destined solely for the German civil population, and according to the express declaration of the German government was to be employed only for the purpose of transporting goods which are regarded by Great Britain, as it is to Germany, as absolute contraband—namely: provisions, industrial raw materials, etc., and even with regard to these goods, which have been regarded as absolute contraband.

"The German government feels itself obliged to point out with the greatest emphasis that a traffic in arms, estimated at many hundreds of millions, is being carried on between American firms and Germany's enemies. Germany fully comprehends that the practice of carrying contraband goods to the enemy is a violation of the law of nations, but she is unable to prevent it, as she is unable to prevent the transportation of provisions to England from Denmark until today, though she was well able by her sea forces to prevent it.

"In contradistinction to this attitude England has not hesitated at a second infringement of international law if by such means she could paralyze the peaceful commerce of Germany with neutrals. The German government will be the last obliged to enter into details, as these are put down sufficiently, though not exhaustively, in the American note to the British government dated Dec. 29 as a result of five months' experience.

"All these encroachments have been made, as has been admitted, in order to cut off all supplies from Germany and thereby starve her peaceful civil population—a procedure contrary to all humanitarian principles. Neutrals have been unable to prevent the interruption of

their commerce with Germany, which is contrary to international law.

"The American government, as Germany readily acknowledges, has protested against the British procedure. In spite of these protests and protests from other neutral states Great Britain could not be induced to depart from the course of action she had decided upon. Thus for instance, the American ship Wilhelm Goeben was stopped by the British, although its cargo was destined solely for the German civil population, and according to the express declaration of the German government was to be employed only for the purpose of transporting goods which are regarded by Great Britain, as it is to Germany, as absolute contraband—namely: provisions, industrial raw materials, etc., and even with regard to these goods, which have been regarded as absolute contraband.

"The German government feels itself obliged to point out with the greatest emphasis that a traffic in arms, estimated at many hundreds of millions, is being carried on between American firms and Germany's enemies. Germany fully comprehends that the practice of carrying contraband goods to the enemy is a violation of the law of nations, but she is unable to prevent it, as she is unable to prevent the transportation of provisions to England from Denmark until today, though she was well able by her sea forces to prevent it.

"In contradistinction to this attitude England has not hesitated at a second infringement of international law if by such means she could paralyze the peaceful commerce of Germany with neutrals. The German government will be the last obliged to enter into details, as these are put down sufficiently, though not exhaustively, in the American note to the British government dated Dec. 29 as a result of five months' experience.

"All these encroachments have been made, as has been admitted, in order to cut off all supplies from Germany and thereby starve her peaceful civil population—a procedure contrary to all humanitarian principles. Neutrals have been unable to prevent the interruption of

their commerce with Germany, which is contrary to international law.

"The American government, as Germany readily acknowledges, has protested against the British procedure. In spite of these protests and protests from other neutral states Great Britain could not be induced to depart from the course of action she had decided upon. Thus for instance, the American ship Wilhelm Goeben was stopped by the British, although its cargo was destined solely for the German civil population, and according to the express declaration of the German government was to be employed only for the purpose of transporting goods which are regarded by Great Britain, as it is to Germany, as absolute contraband—namely: provisions, industrial raw materials, etc., and even with regard to these goods, which have been regarded as absolute contraband.

"The German government feels itself obliged to point out with the greatest emphasis that a traffic in arms, estimated at many hundreds of millions, is being carried on between American firms and Germany's enemies. Germany fully comprehends that the practice of carrying contraband goods to the enemy is a violation of the law of nations, but she is unable to prevent it, as she is unable to prevent the transportation of provisions to England from Denmark until today, though she was well able by her sea forces to prevent it.

"In contradistinction to this attitude England has not hesitated at a second infringement of international law if by such means she could paralyze the peaceful commerce of Germany with neutrals. The German government will be the last obliged to enter into details, as these are put down sufficiently, though not exhaustively, in the American note to the British government dated Dec. 29 as a result of five months' experience.

"All these encroachments have been made, as has been admitted, in order to cut off all supplies from Germany and thereby starve her peaceful civil population—a procedure contrary to all humanitarian principles. Neutrals have been unable to prevent the interruption of

their commerce with Germany, which is contrary to international law.

"The American government, as Germany readily acknowledges, has protested against the British procedure. In spite of these protests and protests from other neutral states Great Britain could not be induced to depart from the course of action she had decided upon. Thus for instance, the American ship Wilhelm Goeben was stopped by the British, although its cargo was destined solely for the German civil population, and according to the express declaration of the German government was to be employed only for the purpose of transporting goods which are regarded by Great Britain, as it is to Germany, as absolute contraband—namely: provisions, industrial raw materials, etc., and even with regard to these goods, which have been regarded as absolute contraband.

"The German government feels itself obliged to point out with the greatest emphasis that a traffic in arms, estimated at many hundreds of millions, is being carried on between American firms and Germany's enemies. Germany fully comprehends that the practice of carrying contraband goods to the enemy is a violation of the law of nations, but she is unable to prevent it, as she is unable to prevent the transportation of provisions to England from Denmark until today, though she was well able by her sea forces to prevent it.

"In contradistinction to this attitude England has not hesitated at a second infringement of international law if by such means she could paralyze the peaceful commerce of Germany with neutrals. The German government will be the last obliged to enter into details, as these are put down sufficiently, though not exhaustively, in the American note to the British government dated Dec. 29 as a result of five months' experience.

"All these encroachments have been made, as has been admitted, in order to cut off all supplies from Germany and thereby starve her peaceful civil population—a procedure contrary to all humanitarian principles. Neutrals have been unable to prevent the interruption of

their commerce with Germany, which is contrary to international law.

"The American government, as Germany readily acknowledges, has protested against the British procedure. In spite of these protests and protests from other neutral states Great Britain could not be induced to depart from the course of action she had decided upon. Thus for instance, the American ship Wilhelm Goeben was stopped by the British, although its cargo was destined solely for the German civil population, and according to the express declaration of the German government was to be employed only for the purpose of transporting goods which are regarded by Great Britain, as it is to Germany, as absolute contraband—namely: provisions, industrial raw materials, etc., and even with regard to these goods, which have been regarded as absolute contraband.

"The German government feels itself obliged to point out with the greatest emphasis that a traffic in arms, estimated at many hundreds of millions, is being carried on between American firms and Germany's enemies. Germany fully comprehends that the practice of carrying contraband goods to the enemy is a violation of the law of nations, but she is unable to prevent it, as she is unable to prevent the transportation of provisions to England from Denmark until today, though she was well able by her sea forces to prevent it.

"In contradistinction to this attitude England has not hesitated at a second infringement of international law if by such means she could paralyze the peaceful commerce of Germany with neutrals. The German government will be the last obliged to enter into details, as these are put down sufficiently, though not exhaustively, in the American note to the British government dated Dec. 29 as a result of five months' experience.

"All these encroachments have been made, as has been admitted, in order to cut off all supplies from Germany and thereby starve her peaceful civil population—a procedure contrary to all humanitarian principles. Neutrals have been unable to prevent the interruption of

their commerce with Germany, which is contrary to international law.

"The American government, as Germany readily acknowledges, has protested against the British procedure. In spite of these protests and protests from other neutral states Great Britain could not be induced to depart from the course of action she had decided upon. Thus for instance, the American ship Wilhelm Goeben was stopped by the British, although its cargo was destined solely for the German civil population, and according to the express declaration of the German government was to be employed only for the purpose of transporting goods which are regarded by Great Britain, as it is to Germany, as absolute contraband—namely: provisions, industrial raw materials, etc., and even with regard to these goods, which have been regarded as absolute contraband.

"The German government feels itself obliged to point out with the greatest emphasis that a traffic in arms, estimated at many hundreds of millions, is being carried on between American firms and Germany's enemies. Germany fully comprehends that the practice of carrying contraband goods to the enemy is a violation of the law of nations, but she is unable to prevent it, as she is unable to prevent the transportation of provisions to England from Denmark until today, though she was well able by her sea forces to prevent it.

"In contradistinction to this attitude England has not hesitated at a second infringement of international law if by such means she could paralyze the peaceful commerce of Germany with neutrals. The German government will be the last obliged to enter into details, as these are put down sufficiently, though not exhaustively, in the American note to the British government dated Dec. 29 as a result of five months' experience.

"All these encroachments have been made, as has been admitted, in order to cut off all supplies from Germany and thereby starve her peaceful civil population—a procedure contrary to all humanitarian principles. Neutrals have been unable to prevent the interruption of

their commerce with Germany, which is contrary to international law.

"The American government, as Germany readily acknowledges, has protested against the British procedure. In spite of these protests and protests from other neutral states Great Britain could not be induced to depart from the course of action she had decided upon. Thus for instance, the American ship Wilhelm Goeben was stopped by the British, although its cargo was destined solely for the German civil population, and according to the express declaration of the German government was to be employed only for the purpose of transporting goods which are regarded by Great Britain, as it is to Germany, as absolute contraband—namely: provisions, industrial raw materials, etc., and even with regard to these goods, which have been regarded as absolute contraband.

"The German government feels itself obliged to point out with the greatest emphasis that a traffic in arms, estimated at many hundreds of millions, is being carried on between American firms and Germany's enemies. Germany fully comprehends that the practice of carrying contraband goods to the enemy is a violation of the law of nations, but she is unable to prevent it, as she is unable to prevent the transportation of provisions to England from Denmark until today, though she was well able by her sea forces to prevent it.

"In contradistinction to this attitude England has not hesitated at a second infringement of international law if by such means she could paralyze the peaceful commerce of Germany with neutrals. The German government will be the last obliged to enter into details, as these are put down sufficiently, though not exhaustively, in the American note to the British government dated Dec. 29 as a result of five months' experience.

"All these encroachments have been made, as has been admitted, in order to cut off all supplies from Germany and thereby starve her peaceful civil population—a procedure contrary to all humanitarian principles. Neutrals have been unable to prevent the interruption of

their commerce with Germany, which is contrary to international law.

"The American government, as Germany readily acknowledges, has protested against the British procedure. In spite of these protests and protests from other neutral states Great Britain could not be induced to depart from the course of action she had decided upon. Thus for instance, the American ship Wilhelm Goeben was stopped by the British, although its cargo was destined solely for the German civil population, and according to the express declaration of the German government was to be employed only for the purpose of transporting goods which are regarded by Great Britain, as it is to Germany, as absolute contraband—namely: provisions, industrial raw materials, etc., and even with regard to these goods, which have been regarded as absolute contraband.

"The German government feels itself obliged to point out with the greatest emphasis that a traffic in arms, estimated at many hundreds of millions, is being carried on between American firms and Germany's enemies. Germany fully comprehends that the practice of carrying contraband goods to the enemy is a violation of the law of nations, but she is unable to prevent it, as she is unable to prevent the transportation of provisions to England from Denmark until today, though she was well able by her sea forces to prevent it.

"In contradistinction to this attitude England has not hesitated at a second infringement of international law if by such means she could paralyze the peaceful commerce of Germany with neutrals. The German government will be the last obliged to enter into details, as these are put down sufficiently, though not exhaustively, in the American note to the British government dated Dec. 29 as a result of five months' experience.

"All these encroachments have been made, as has been admitted, in order to cut off all supplies from Germany and thereby starve her peaceful civil population—a procedure contrary to all humanitarian principles. Neutrals have been unable to prevent the interruption of

their commerce with Germany, which is contrary to international law.

"The American government, as Germany readily acknowledges, has protested against the British procedure. In spite of these protests and protests from other neutral states Great Britain could not be induced to depart from the course of action she had decided upon. Thus for instance, the American ship Wilhelm Goeben was stopped by the British, although its cargo was destined solely for the German civil population, and according to the express declaration of the German government was to be employed only for the purpose of transporting goods which are regarded by Great Britain, as it is to Germany, as absolute contraband—namely: provisions, industrial raw materials, etc., and even with regard to these goods, which have been regarded as absolute contraband.

"The German government feels itself obliged to point out with the greatest emphasis that a traffic in arms, estimated at many hundreds of millions, is being carried on between American firms and Germany's enemies. Germany fully comprehends that the practice of carrying contraband goods to the enemy is a violation of the law of nations, but she is unable to prevent it, as she is unable to prevent the transportation of provisions to England from Denmark until today, though she was well able by her sea forces to prevent it.

"In contradistinction to this attitude England has not hesitated at a second infringement of international law if by such means she could paralyze the peaceful commerce of Germany with neutrals. The German government will be the last obliged to enter into details, as these are put down sufficiently, though not exhaustively, in the American note to the British government dated Dec. 29 as a result of five months' experience.

"All these encroachments have been made, as has been admitted, in order to cut off all supplies from Germany and thereby starve her peaceful civil population—a procedure contrary to all humanitarian principles. Neutrals have been unable to prevent the interruption of

their commerce with Germany, which is contrary to international law.

"The American government, as Germany readily acknowledges, has protested against the British procedure. In spite of these protests and protests from other neutral states Great Britain could not be induced to depart from the course of action she had decided upon. Thus for instance, the American ship Wilhelm Goeben was stopped by the British, although its cargo was destined solely for the German civil population, and according to the express declaration of the German government was to be employed only for the purpose of transporting goods which are regarded by Great Britain, as it is to Germany, as absolute contraband—namely: provisions, industrial raw materials, etc., and even with regard to these goods, which have been regarded as absolute contraband.

"The German government feels itself obliged to point out with the greatest emphasis that a traffic in arms, estimated at many hundreds of millions, is being carried on between American firms and Germany's enemies. Germany fully comprehends that the practice of carrying contraband goods to the enemy is a violation of the law of nations, but she is unable to prevent it, as she is unable to prevent the transportation of provisions to England from Denmark until today, though she was well able by her sea forces to prevent it.

"In contradistinction to this attitude England has not hesitated at a second infringement of international law if by such means she could paralyze the peaceful commerce of Germany with neutrals. The German government will be the last obliged to enter into details, as these are put down sufficiently, though not exhaustively, in the American note to the British government dated Dec. 29 as a result of five months' experience.

"All these encroachments have been made, as has been admitted, in order to cut off all supplies from Germany and thereby starve her peaceful civil population—a procedure contrary to all humanitarian principles. Neutrals have been unable to prevent the interruption of

their commerce with Germany, which is contrary to international law.

"The American government, as Germany readily acknowledges, has protested against the British procedure. In spite of these protests and protests from other neutral states Great Britain could not be induced to depart from the course of action she had decided upon. Thus for instance, the American ship Wilhelm Goeben was stopped by the British, although its cargo was destined solely for the German civil population, and according to the express declaration of the German government was to be employed only for the purpose of transporting goods which are regarded by Great Britain, as it is to Germany, as absolute contraband—namely: provisions, industrial raw materials, etc., and even with regard to these goods, which have been regarded as absolute contraband.

murderous method of naval warfare with sharp counter measures. If Great Britain, in her fight against Germany, summons upon a civilized people of seventy millions the choice between destruction and starvation and submission to Great Britain's commercial will, then Germany is determined to take up the gauntlet and appeal to similar allies.

"Germany trusts that the neutrals who so far have submitted to the disadvantageous consequences of Great Britain's hunger war in silence, or at most in registering a protest, will display to Germany's enemies, will not oppose forcible suppression by Germany of this trade.

"Moreover, the German government is resolved to suppress with all the means at its disposal the importation of war material to Great Britain and her allies, and she takes it for granted that neutral governments, which so far have taken steps against the traffic in arms with Germany's enemies, will not oppose forcible suppression by Germany of this trade.

"Acting from this point of view, the German admiralty proclaimed a naval war zone, which limits it exactly defined. Germany, so far as possible, will seek to close this war zone with mines and also will endeavor to destroy hostile merchant vessels in every other way. While the German government in taking action based upon this overruling principle of international law, keeps itself far removed from all intentional destruction of neutral lives and property, on the other hand it does not fail to recognize that from the action of neutral governments, which threaten to interfere with the war zone, without distinction, this is a natural result of mine warfare which, even under the strictest observance of the limits of international law, endangers every ship approaching the mine area. The German government considers itself entitled to hope that all neutrals will acquiesce in these measures, as they have done in the case of the blockade of the Baltic and North Seas, which has been achieved, not only by the German government, but by the British measures, all the more as Germany is resolved, for the protection of neutral shipping even in the war zone, to do everything which is at all compatible with the attainment of this object.

"In view of the fact that Germany gave the first proof of her good will in fixing the limits of the mine area, and that days before the execution of said measures, so that neutral shipping might have an opportunity of making arrangements to avoid threatening danger, this can be said to be a time limit of four days away from the naval war zone. Neutral vessels, which despite this ample notice, which greatly affects the achievement of our aims in our war against Great Britain, enter this closed waters will themselves bear the responsibility for any unfortunate accidents that may occur. Germany

declines all responsibility for such accidents and their consequences.

"Germany has further expressly announced the destruction of all enemy merchant vessels found within the war zone, but not the destruction of all merchant vessels, and submission to Great Britain's commercial will, then Germany is determined to take up the gauntlet and appeal to similar allies.

"Germany therefore rejects that the United States has made representations to Great Britain concerning the illegal use of their flag and expresses the expectation that this procedure will force Great Britain to respect the American flag in the future. In this expectation commanders of German submarines, as already mentioned in the note of Feb. 4, to refrain from violent action against American merchant vessels, so far as these can be recognized.

"In order to prevent in the future the consequences of confusion—though naturally not so far as mines are concerned—Germany recommends that the United States make their ships which are conveying peaceful cargoes through the British war zone discernible by means of convoys.

"Germany believes it may act on the supposition that only such ships would be conveyed as carried goods not regarded as contraband according to the British interpretation made in the case of Germany's enemies. At the beginning of the war Germany believed that the measure was aimed at neutral ships almost as much as at England, because the notion prevailed that the German is alone against the world.

"Nevertheless there is no bitterness against neutrals, except perhaps against the United States, because that country is supplying munitions of war to Germany's enemies. At the beginning of the war Germany relied upon the moral support of the United States, partly because of the large German-American population and the numbers of American living in Germany, and to a widespread belief that the friendship of the United States for Germany was sincere. Now America's attitude on foodstuffs, in sending gold to Canada, and in furnishing arms to the allies is construed as a breach of neutrality."

"If the United States, in view of the weight which it is justified in throwing into the scale of the last moment in removing the grounds which make that procedure an obligatory duty for Germany, and if the American government in particular should find a way to make the declaration of London respected on behalf also of those powers which are fighting on Germany's side—and thereby make possible for Germany legitimate importation of the necessities of life and industrial raw material, then the German government could not too highly appreciate such a service, rendered in the interests of humane methods of warfare, and would gladly draw conclusions from the new situation."

"Moreover, the British government has supplied arms to British merchant ships and instructed them forcibly to resist German submarines. In these circumstances it would be difficult for submarines to recognize neutral merchant ships, for search in most cases cannot be undertaken, seeing that, in the case of a disguised British ship from which an attack may be expected, the searching party and the submarine would be exposed to destruction.

"Great Britain then was in a position to make the German measures illusory if the British merchant fleet persisted in the misuse of neutral flags and neutral ships could not otherwise be recognized beyond doubt. Germany, however, being in a state of necessity, wherein she was placed by violation of law, must react effectively her measures in all circumstances.

"In view of the fact that Germany gave the first proof of her good will in fixing the limits of the mine area, and that days before the execution of said measures, so that neutral shipping might have an opportunity of making arrangements to avoid threatening danger, this can be said to be a time limit of four days away from the naval war zone. Neutral vessels, which despite this ample notice, which greatly affects the achievement of our aims in our war against Great Britain, enter this closed waters will themselves bear the responsibility for any unfortunate accidents that may occur. Germany

declines all responsibility for such accidents and their consequences.

"Germany has further expressly announced the destruction of all enemy merchant vessels found within the war zone, but not the destruction of all merchant vessels, and submission to Great Britain's commercial will, then Germany is determined to take up the gauntlet and appeal to similar allies.

"Germany therefore rejects that the United States has made representations to Great Britain concerning the illegal use of their flag and expresses the expectation that this procedure will force Great Britain to respect the American flag in the future. In this expectation commanders of German submarines, as already mentioned in the note of Feb. 4, to refrain from violent action against American merchant vessels, so far as these can be recognized.

"In order to prevent in the future the consequences of confusion—though naturally not so far as mines are concerned—Germany recommends that the United States make their ships which are conveying peaceful cargoes through the British war zone discernible by means of convoys.

"Germany believes it may act on the supposition that only such ships would be conveyed as carried goods not regarded as contraband according to the British interpretation made in the case of Germany's enemies. At the beginning of the war Germany believed that the measure was aimed at neutral ships almost as much as at England, because the notion prevailed that the German is alone against the world.

"Nevertheless there is no bitterness against neutrals, except perhaps against the United States, because that country is supplying munitions of war to Germany's enemies. At the beginning of the war Germany relied upon the moral support of the United States, partly because of the large German-American population and the numbers of American living in Germany, and to a widespread belief that the friendship of the United States for Germany was sincere. Now America's attitude on foodstuffs, in sending gold to Canada, and in furnishing arms to the allies is construed as a breach of neutrality."

"If the United States, in view of the weight which it is justified in throwing into the scale of the last moment in removing the grounds which make that procedure an obligatory duty for Germany, and if the American government in particular should find a way to make the declaration of London respected on behalf also of those powers which are fighting on Germany's side—and thereby make possible for Germany legitimate importation of the necessities of life and industrial raw material, then the German government could not too highly appreciate such a service, rendered in the interests of humane methods of warfare, and would gladly draw conclusions from the new situation."

"Moreover, the British government has supplied arms to British merchant ships and instructed them forcibly to resist German submarines. In these circumstances it would be difficult for submarines to recognize neutral merchant ships, for search in most cases cannot be undertaken, seeing that, in the case of a disguised British ship from which an attack may be expected, the searching party and the submarine would be exposed to destruction.

"Great Britain then was in a position to make the German measures illusory if the British merchant fleet persisted in the misuse of neutral flags and neutral ships could not otherwise be recognized beyond doubt. Germany, however, being in a state of necessity, wherein she was placed by violation of law, must react effectively her measures in all circumstances.

"In view of the fact that Germany gave the first proof of her good will in fixing the limits of the mine area, and that days before the execution of said measures, so that neutral shipping might have an opportunity of making arrangements to avoid threatening danger, this can be said to be a time limit of four days away from the naval war zone. Neutral vessels, which despite this ample notice, which greatly affects the achievement of our aims in our war against Great Britain, enter this closed waters will themselves bear the responsibility for any unfortunate accidents that may occur. Germany

declines all responsibility for such accidents and their consequences.

many disclaims all responsibility for such accidents and their consequences.

"Germany has further expressly announced the destruction of all enemy merchant vessels found within the war zone, but not the destruction of all merchant vessels, and submission to Great Britain's commercial will, then Germany is determined to take up the gauntlet and appeal to similar allies.

"Germany trusts that the neutrals who so far have submitted to the disadvantageous consequences of Great Britain's hunger war in silence, or at most in registering a protest, will display to Germany's enemies, will not oppose forcible suppression by Germany of this trade.

"Moreover, the German government is resolved to suppress with all the means at its disposal the importation of war material to Great Britain and her allies, and she takes it for granted that neutral governments, which so far have taken steps against the traffic in arms with Germany's enemies, will not oppose forcible suppression by Germany of this trade.

"Acting from this point of view, the German admiralty proclaimed a naval war zone, which limits it exactly defined. Germany, so far as possible, will seek to close this war zone with mines and also will endeavor to destroy hostile merchant vessels in every other way. While the German government in taking action based upon this overruling principle of international law, keeps itself far removed from all intentional destruction of neutral lives and property, on the other hand it does not fail to recognize that from the action of neutral governments, which threaten to interfere with the war zone, without distinction, this is a natural result of mine warfare which, even under the strictest observance of the limits of international law, endangers every ship approaching the mine area. The German government considers itself entitled to hope that all neutrals will acquiesce in these measures, as they have done in the case of the blockade of the Baltic and North Seas, which has been achieved, not only by the German government, but by the British measures, all the more as Germany is resolved, for the protection of neutral shipping even in the war zone, to do everything which is at all compatible with the attainment of this object.

"In view of the fact that Germany gave the first proof of her good will in fixing the limits of the mine area, and that days before the execution of said measures, so that neutral shipping might have an opportunity of making arrangements to avoid threatening danger, this can be said to be a time limit of four days away from the naval war zone. Neutral vessels, which despite this ample notice, which greatly affects the achievement of our aims in our war against Great Britain, enter this closed waters will themselves bear the responsibility for any unfortunate accidents that may occur. Germany

declines all responsibility for such accidents and their consequences.

"Germany has further expressly announced the destruction of all enemy merchant vessels found within the war zone, but not the destruction of all merchant vessels, and submission to Great Britain's commercial will, then Germany is determined to take up the gauntlet and appeal to similar allies.

"Germany therefore rejects that the United States has made representations to Great Britain concerning the illegal use of their flag and expresses the expectation that this procedure will force Great Britain to respect the American flag in the future. In this expectation commanders of German submarines, as already mentioned in the note of Feb.

"RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS ON THE HIGH SEAS"

An Expert's Discussion of the Law of Nations as Bearing on the British and German Notes

PROFESSOR CHARLES CHENEY HYDE.



Professor Charles Cheney Hyde of Northwestern university ranks as one of the foremost authorities on international law in the United States. His lectures on the subject of the relations of nations in times of peace and war have been widely published.

Professor Hyde was born in Chicago in 1873, and received his literary degree from Yale in 1895 and his degree in law from the Harvard Law school three years later. He was appointed lecturer on diplomacy at Northwestern University Law school in 1899 and is now professor of law at Northwestern university in charge of courses on international law. In 1908 he filled the chair of Professor Woolsey of Yale, who was absent on leave. He is a member of the American Bar association, American Society of International Law, International Law Association of London, and the Chicago Bar association. He is also a member of the editorial staff of the American Journal of International Law and a contributor to other periodicals.

With this statement as to conditional contraband the views of the department of state were declared on Dec. 26 last, in a note to our ambassador at London, to be in entire accord. Upon this historic doctrine American shippers are said to be entitled to rely.

The term conditional contraband needs further explanation. We have seen it applied to foodstuffs. Maritime states have long been disposed to accept the threefold classification of articles of commerce announced by Grotius in 1625. Articles adapted solely to the use of war, such as guns and projectiles, have been regarded as absolute contraband and as such subject to capture when destined to belligerent territory. Articles not adapted for warlike use have not been deemed to be contraband under any circumstances. Articles, however, susceptible of use in the pursuit of peace as well as in that of war have occupied a middle ground and have been described as conditional contraband.

Nations Not Agreed on Contraband.

With respect to this class greatest difficulties have arisen. Nations have not agreed generally as to what articles should be so regarded; nor have they agreed as to the circumstances when conditional contraband is subject to seizure and condemnation. As has been seen, the United States asserts with confidence that articles, such as foodstuffs, attain no contraband character by reason of being destined merely to the territory of a belligerent, and that they only become subject to capture and condemnation when shown to be destined for a distinctly military or naval use of a belligerent.

Thus it is not only the usefulness of such articles to a belligerent that makes them contraband, but the proof that they are in fact destined for a public military service. A serious difficulty that confronts maritime nations in dealing with the matter today is one of proof. The question is when is a cargo of foodstuffs for example, to be regarded by a belligerent as being a prize cargo in the country of the captor destined in fact for the use of the enemy's forces rather than for the enemy's noncombatant population?

Or let us put the question in another way: On whom is the burden of proof to show whether the cargo is contraband or not? It must be clear on principle that if a neutral shipper has the right to send foodstuffs to the territory of a belligerent state the proof that they are destined for a belligerent use by military or naval forces should be made by the captor. The mere possibility of such use should not suffice to stamp an otherwise innocent transaction with an illegal character. The neutral trader selling his grain in the best of faith to the private individuals of a belligerent state should not be compelled to prove that no part of it might eventually come to the hands of the enemy's forces. As Secretary Hay well said in 1904, such proof is of an impossible nature, and it cannot be admitted that the absence of proof, in its nature impossible to make, can justify the seizure and condemnation.

What British Assert Are Their Rights.

England today asserts the right to capture any form of contraband, whether conditional or absolute, whether foodstuffs or projectiles, on board of a neutral vessel destined for a neutral port, if the ultimate destination of the cargo is hostile.

Thus far the department of state, by reason of the previous attitude of the United States when a belligerent, and by reason of the assertion of the doctrine of continuous voyage by American courts, has hesitated to declare that the right asserted by Great Britain is contrary to international law. The department has, however, made earnest representations to Great Britain protesting against the seizure and detention by British authorities of American cargoes bona fide destined to neutral ports.

Let us turn to the practical operation of the principle of conditional contraband in relation to foodstuffs. With regard to their seizure, Sir Edward Grey declared on Jan. 7, in his preliminary response to Mr. Bryan's note, that his majesty's government "are prepared to admit that foodstuffs should not be detained and put into a prize court without presumption that they are intended for the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy government."

Up to Owners to Prove Rights.

By an order of the council of Oct. 29, 1914, his majesty's government announced that conditional contraband (embracing foodstuffs) should be liable to capture on board a vessel bound for a neutral port if the goods were consigned "to order," or if the ship's papers did not show who was the consignee of the goods, or if they showed a consignee of the goods in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

In such cases it was declared that "it shall lie upon the owners of the goods to prove that their destination was innocent." Moreover, all of the presumptions against the shipper announced in article 34 of the Declaration of London were presumed also to exist.

It is believed, therefore, that the secretary of state was warranted in protesting against seizures and detentions which ignored a presumption of innocent use especially when cargoes were destined to neutral territory. Mere suspicion, as Secretary Bryan declared, "is not evidence, and doubts should be resolved in favor of neutral commerce and not against it." The very nature of the controversy shows the unsatisfactory state of the law.

The right of neutral shippers to send foodstuffs to private individuals in belligerent territory is too important a one to be destroyed by presumptions of hostile use established by the will of a single belligerent, for by such process a belligerent can render every transaction nefarious and so destroy the importance of the distinction between absolute and conditional contraband. The effect of the British order of council has been to render valueless the right of a neutral trader to ship foodstuffs under any circumstances to an enemy of the allies.

So long as the law, meager as it is, makes it test as to whether foodstuffs are contraband depend upon their hostile use by a belligerent force there is a strong temptation for a state engaged in war to make it as hard as possible for the neutral shipper. That temptation is due to modern conditions likely to exist in the enemy's state to which food is sought to be transported. Every port is likely to be a fortified place; every bushel of grain that reaches its destination is subject to the control of the government. The government determines which of its people shall starve; it can feed its army with every ounce of food within its territory.

Thus every barrel of flour from a neutral source has in reality a hostile destination, for it comes at once upon its arrival a government store.

This fact seems to be the real ground for the latest English decree. The German government announced today England seeks to justify its course. Sir Edward Grey admits that the principle that a belligerent should abstain from interference with the foodstuffs intended for the civil population has heretofore been stoutly maintained by England. He doubts, however, whether it should be regarded as an established principle of international law at the present time in the absence of certainty that it would be respected by both parties to the war.

Britain Seeks to Justify Course.

It is also understood that the ambassador has formally assured the department of state that a particular cargo of American foodstuffs now on board a neutral vessel held in England and destined to private individuals in Germany is not intended for governmental use and will not be so used. If such assurance is brought home to the British government or to a British prize court the cargo would not appear to have a hostile destination, according to the criterion of international law, while disregard of the assurance would appear to mean contempt for the good faith of the enemy.

From the foregoing situation it must be apparent that the whole law of contraband remains unsettled. There is a divergence of view as to what is absolute contraband and what is conditional contraband; there is disagreement as to when conditional contraband is subject to capture and condemnation. There is a tendency to place upon the neutral shipper engaged in the most innocent transaction an overwhelming burden of proof, as the only means of saving his cargo from complete loss.

Finally, in the case of foodstuffs, there is a temptation, as has been seen, to impute a hostile destination to every cargo bound for a belligerent port whenever may be the actual consignee. In addition to the foregoing difficulties, there is the natural propensity of neutral shippers endeavoring to supply a belligerent with absolute contraband to resort to every possible device to deceive a captor. The individual who has embarked upon an internationally illegal transaction may be expected to hesitate at no fraud, especially when the purchaser of his goods is a belligerent government which lacks naval supremacy.

The solution of the problem depends upon the establishment of a new law responsive to modern conditions and prescribing exact rules of conduct for the guidance of all concerned. Such a law can only come into being through the consent of interested maritime states. It must not, therefore, overlook the legitimate needs of either the belligerent or the neutral.

To secure the acquiescence of both statesmen must reckon with certain broad principles. A few suggest themselves. The internationally illegal aspect of supplying a belligerent with any article adding to the fighting power of an army or a fleet must be seen in its true light and treated accordingly. No shelter must be given to the neutral participant in a war. The belligerent must be given freedom to prevent from reaching the enemy any article peculiarly adapted to increase its military or naval strength.

Neutrals' Rights Must Not Be Fettered.

The neutral, on the other hand, must be allowed the broadest right to supply foodstuffs to any state engaged in war. That right must not be fettered by the condition that such articles are destined for the noncombatant population. The neutral must be allowed to keep from starvation the whole population of any belligerent; must enjoy the right to sustain human life, military as well as civilian, possibly also the right to minister to its other wants, to shield it from sickness, and to shelter it from the cold.

It rests with the United States to propose a just law and to gain approval of it. Our own statesmen must devise the ways and means.

At this critical hour there has come to us from one who is generally regarded as the foremost American authority on international law, Prof. John Bassett Moore, a proposal entitled to great respect. The solution of the problem of contraband must, he declares, "be sought, if not in the abolition of the principle of contraband, at any rate in the adoption of a plan embracing (1) the abolition of 'conditional contraband,' and (2) a single list having been agreed upon, the cooperation of neutrals and belligerents in the certification of the contents of cargoes, so that the risk of capture may be openly borne by those who may voluntarily assume it, and harassing 'searches' and detentions no more be heard of."

In times of peace it is difficult to secure agreement among nations. In times of war it is a Herculean task, and defers accomplishment unless some one enlightened state puts forth the full measure of its strength. It cannot do so unless its whole people feel the necessity.

Not since our civil war has the United States faced so grave a crisis as today, and not since the abolition of slavery has it been offered a nobler work.

Unless we remain firm as a neutral the right to enjoy the freedom of the seas will pass away forever. Unless we maintain the right to feed the hungry, neutral commerce with belligerent states will shrivel into insignificance. To fulfill its mission the United States needs the cooperation of every neutral power. It needs the friendship of every state engaged in war. Above all, it needs the devotion to its own cause rather than to any other of every American citizen.

Address delivered yesterday at the University of Chicago by Charles Cheney Hyde, Professor of International Law, Northwestern Law School.

TODAY, at the beginning of the twentieth century, when the United States as a neutral finds itself face to face with numerous burdensome duties, and the existence of its most deeply cherished rights vigorously challenged, the question is asked on every side, Is there a law of nations, and is there evidence of it? Or is international law nothing more than the product of diplomatic subtleties or academic aphorisms, as Grotius described it in 1703?

If there is a law of nations, prescribing rules of conduct and governing the relations between belligerents and neutrals, its very existence depends not upon the views of college professors, or of text writers, or of military experts, but simply upon the general consent of so-called civilized states, manifested in the usage or practice of nations, and observed by them from a sense of legal obligation.

What Practice Permits and Forbids.

It becomes, therefore, of highest importance to observe what that practice in the estimation of our own country permits and forbids. From such an examination it will be seen that in some matters rules of conduct have developed into clearly defined laws because of general acquiescence; it will be seen that in others the practice of nations shows great divergence of views, and serves to prevent honest men from asserting that there exists a definite rule of conduct the disregard of which is in defiance of accepted principle.

It seems to be the special task of the United States at the present time to see things as they are, and if existing practice indicates no precise rule of conduct in any question between itself and a belligerent, to enunciate a just principle and to urge its recognition by every means available.

Upon the outbreak of war every belligerent state opposed not only to its enemy, but also to such neutral countries as have regular intercourse with itself or any other participant in the conflict.

The interest of the belligerent is to cut off all normal trade with the enemy; to weaken its fighting power by depriving it of munitions of war or even by starvation. The interest of the neutral is to continue without molestation its friendly intercourse with each state engaged in war. The interest of the belligerent is to make every possible use of neutral markets and neutral ports that serve to increase military efficiency; the interest of the neutral is to withhold such use of its own resources as tend to make it the ally of any particular belligerent and hence to drag it into the conflict.

Always conscious of this conflict of interest, let us observe at the outset certain duties which by common consent a neutral, such as is the United States in the present war, is obliged to observe toward each belligerent.

Neutrals Must Remain on Fence.

The government of a neutral state is obliged to abstain from taking any part in the war. Impartial participation does not suffice. The neutral government must not itself furnish any form of aid to any belligerent under any circumstances. Thus the sale of ammunition or the loaning of money would be regarded as internationally illegal conduct. Happily there is no disposition on the part of the government of the United States to commit such acts and no danger lest it be charged with becoming a participant.

There is no duty as yet imposed by international law upon a neutral state to prevent the sale by its people to a belligerent power of munitions of war or other articles commonly known as contraband. As the department of state has recently declared, "It is the business of a belligerent operating on the high seas, not the duty of a neutral, to prevent contraband from reaching an enemy."

One reason why maritime powers generally have not sought to impose such an obligation on a neutral has doubtless been their desire to purchase without restriction in neutral territory whatever might be an increment of military or naval strength.

Nations, which in times of peace look forward with reasonable certainty to becoming belligerents in future wars, commonly tend to prepare for such contingencies by keeping as free as possible the channels through which the flow of war to be found in countries which, like the United States, are habitually a normally neutral. How far the knowledge that such a state or states might impartially but completely prevent the export of contraband would serve to deter opposing states from actually engaging in war is an interesting question which is, however, outside of the scope of the present discussion.

Although the government is not bound to restrain him, the inhabitant of a neutral state who sells, for example, guns to a belligerent nation becomes himself a participant in the contest. Such conduct is, in an international sense, illegal.

A former counselor of the state department declares that, "The proof that it is unlawful is found in the fact that, its commission is penalized. All acts for the commission of which international law prescribes a penalty are in the sense of that law unlawful."

Penalties for Carrying Contraband.

The penalties today are serious. Contraband of war on board of a neutral vessel is subject to capture and condemnation; other goods having the same owner share the same fate; likewise the vessel itself, in case it is owned by the owner of the contraband. The very carriage of contraband is also penalized by the loss of freight and detention of the vessel.

According to the same authority "merchandise is not confiscated, voyages are not broken up, ships are not condemned for acts that are innocent; these severe and destructive inflictions of penalties are imposed for acts that are unlawful."

In the present war the naval supremacy of England has made the exportation of arms from the United States of peculiar value to the allies. As a natural consequence the chief effort to bring about legislation prohibiting such exportation has been made by German-Americans or Irish-Americans.

That fact has encouraged the administration to declare that any general restriction, pursuant to an act of congress, would possess an unequal character, because it would lessen the relative superiority of the allies and so increase proportionally the power of their enemy. Without venturing upon opinion as to the expediency of an embargo upon arms it is submitted that so far as legal principle is concerned the preventing by the United States of its own people from taking part in the war and abstaining from subjecting themselves to the imposition of penalties for the commission of internationally

illegal acts would not be unequal conduct at which any belligerent could justly take offense.

It may be noted, however, that Prof. Kuno Francke of Harvard university has recently expressed the opinion that the establishment of an embargo on arms "would inevitably bring our government into conflict with England and might drive us into war with England."

There are certain rights in the exercise of which by a belligerent a neutral, such as the United States, is bound to acquiesce. Two deserve attention—the right of blockade, and the right of visit and search.

Blockade Must Be Effective.

A blockade may be defined as the obstruction by a belligerent naval force of communication with the ports or coasts belonging to or occupied by the enemy. Since the Declaration of Paris of 1866 nations have been agreed that a blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, it must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy coast. The right of blockade does not embrace the right also to establish by force, even if it were possible to do so, a barrier across portions of the high seas adjacent to enemy territory and constituting a common highway for neutral commerce.

Nor does the right of blockade justify a belligerent incapable of exercising it in cutting off all access of neutral vessels to the enemy's ports by other processes. Vessels of the United States have the right to proceed to every unblockaded belligerent port, except in so far as they are captured and condemned or detained by reason of the carriage of contraband or the commission of some unnatural service.

Every belligerent possesses the right to visit and search a neutral merchant vessel on the high seas for the purpose of ascertaining its true nationality, and the nature of its voyage and the character and destination of its cargo. The examination of the ship's papers and of the cargo itself is commonly made at sea.

During the present war British naval authorities have habitually taken neutral vessels into British ports and have there conducted leisurely and protracted searches to ascertain the existence of contraband. Sir Edward Grey has defended this action by the plea of necessity. He declares that "under modern conditions, where there is real ground for suspecting the presence of contraband, the vessels should be brought into port for examination; in no other way," he adds, "can the right of search be exercised, and but for this practice it would have to be completely abandoned."

That suspicion may be strong enough in special cases to justify the British practice is the view of the leading naval authority of the United States—Rear Admiral Stockton. Prof. Oppenheim of Cambridge university declares that if a search at sea "has brought nothing to light against the vessel seizure should take place only in case of grave suspicion."

It is further announced that if such a deplorable situation should arise the imperial government would be held to rigid accountability and the United States would be constrained to take whatever steps might be necessary to safeguard the lives and property of its citizens, and to preserve for them the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

Even suspicion of the misuse of neutral flags affords, it is said, no warrant for the presumption that all ships traversing the prescribed area are subject to the same suspicion. The reasonableness of the suspicion must be established by visitation and search. Hence the United States declares that if a German commander, presuming that the American flag was not being used in good faith, should destroy on the high seas an American vessel, or the lives of American citizens, it would be "difficult to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights, which it would be very hard, indeed, to reconcile with the friendly relations now happily existing between the two governments."

It is further announced that if such a deplorable situation should arise the imperial government would be held to rigid accountability and the United States would be constrained to take whatever steps might be necessary to safeguard the lives and property of its citizens, and to preserve for them the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

These extraordinary belligerent claims are due in part to the existence of extraordinary weapons of offense. By the submarine and the automatic contact mine there is undertaken the work of the battleship and the old fashioned torpedo boat. The automatic contact mine is no respecter of neutral vessels, while the submarine may need strong glasses and a still stronger conscience to hold back its fatal sting from any helpless victim.

No Serious Diplomatic Issue Up.

Thus far no American vessel has encountered a mine on the high seas, and happily no serious diplomatic issue has as yet arisen. The eighth of The Hague conventions of 1907 made wise regulations for the use of such instruments of destruction. While it has been ratified by the United States, Austria-Hungary and Belgium are the only belligerents in the present war to accept it without reservation; and Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, and Turkey have refused to ratify it.

The convention fails therefore to impose a contractual obligation upon any belligerent with respect to the United States. Nevertheless it is believed that the placing of submarine automatic contact mines in the high seas is none the less contrary to the established law of nations, for it not only recklessly imperils the safety of the nonparticipant as well as the participant, but also holds in contempt the right of the neutral to the unimpeded use of the high seas.

So cautiously a writer as Prof. John Bassett Moore has recently declared that "as a method of warfare this must be regarded not only as an atrocity which no nation is at liberty to perpetrate, but also as a direct violation of a clear international right which governments are justified in asserting on all occasions."

The use of the submarine has already given rise to controversy. The submarine warfare labors under difficulties. When partially submerged it cannot readily ascertain the identity of foreign vessels which it encounters; and the success of its operations renders practically impossible any exercise of the right of visitation and search. Its efficiency is, therefore, greatest when it can operate in a zone wherein every other vessel not easily and simply recognizable may be prima facie regarded as a legitimate object of attack.

Hence the elimination of all neutral ships from that zone simplifies its problem. Thus the very mode and exigencies of submarine warfare emphasize also the essential antagonism between belligerent and neutral interests, and serve in part to account for the recent German proclamation.

On Feb. 4 last the imperial admiralty announced that the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole of the English channel, were to be considered within the seat of war; that after Feb. 18 (today) all enemy merchant vessels found in those waters will be destroyed, and

that neutral vessels expose themselves to danger within this zone, because in view of the misuse of neutral flags said to have been ordered by the British government and of the contingencies of maritime warfare it may not be possible always to exempt neutral vessels from attacks intended to strike enemy ships.

In response the department of state declared on Feb. 10 in an instruction to Mr. Gerard that the sole right of a belligerent in dealing with neutral vessels on the high seas is limited to visitation and search, unless a blockade is proclaimed and effectively maintained (which Germany is not understood to propose). It is said that "to declare or exercise a right to attack and destroy any vessel entering a prescribed area of the high seas without first determining its belligerent nationality and the contraband character of its cargo" would be an act unprecedented in naval warfare.

Even suspicion of the misuse of neutral flags affords, it is said, no warrant for the presumption that all ships traversing the prescribed area are subject to the same suspicion. The reasonableness of the suspicion must be established by visitation and search. Hence the United States declares that if a German commander, presuming that the American flag was not being used in good faith, should destroy on the high seas an American vessel, or the lives of American citizens, it would be "difficult to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights, which it would be very hard, indeed, to reconcile with the friendly relations now happily existing between the two governments."

It is further announced that if such a deplorable situation should arise the imperial government would be held to rigid accountability and the United States would be constrained to take whatever steps might be necessary to safeguard the lives and property of its citizens, and to preserve for them the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

U. S. Never So Stern Before.

Never before in the history of its diplomacy has the United States addressed so stern a protest to neutral authorities, and never before has it had such provocation for so doing. If the usage of nations be the criterion of legal right, the freedom of the seas has long since ceased to be an academic dream, and is today the well recognized possession of every maritime state. In its friendly and courteous tone, in the candor of its expression, and in its enunciation of international law, the instruction to Mr. Gerard is believed to be worthy of the best traditions of the department from which it emanated.

Simultaneously on Feb. 10 the United States addressed a note to Great Britain respecting the use of the American flag. The occasional use of a neutral flag by a belligerent vessel under stress of pursuit and to deceive an approaching enemy is not contrary to international law. As the distinguished president of this university well said in a recent lecture, "The use of a neutral flag by a belligerent ship is common in war and lawful. If the flag of a particular neutral nation was used frequently in that way, no doubt the neutral nation would remonstrate."

Resents Use of American Flag.

The department of state has protested against the alleged explicit sanction by the British government for its merchant ships generally to fly the American flag within certain portions of the high seas presumed to be frequented by hostile warships, and has justly requested that British merchant vessels be restrained from such use of it. While, on the one hand, Germany is warned against raising any presumption that a vessel in the English channel flying the American flag belongs to the enemy and may be treated accordingly, England, on the other, is warned not to tempt Germany to carry out its threat by making the American flag a certain token of a British bottom. That Adam was forbidden to eat of the fruit of the tree did not excuse Eve's generosity, and it will be recalled that a serpent tempted both.

One avowed cause of the German admiralty proclamation of Feb. 4, and reiterated in a note of the German ambassador at Washington Feb. 15, is the alleged attempt of Great Britain to destroy legitimate neutral trade with Germany and to starve the German people. The United States is vitally interested in this question, not primarily for Germany's sake, but rather for its own.

The United States is essentially a commercial nation. If that description strikes a harsh or unwelcome note, we must nevertheless accustom our-

selves to the sound, for this country is chiefly devoted to developing the gifts that nature has bestowed upon our land and to transforming them into blessings for mankind. The United States in no sense resembles, therefore, military powers wedded primarily to the possession of arms. It is slow to anger, absorbed in the pursuit of peace, and engrossed in commercial intercourse with the outside world.

When, therefore, its foreign commerce is thwarted by belligerent nations, its chief interest is blocked, and the elaborate mechanism of its national life sorely disordered. Since the beginning of the war Europe has not hesitated to deride American sensitiveness to interference with its foreign trade and to regard it as a token of cupidity.

Need Solution for Contraband Problem.

The right of the people of the United States to send foodstuffs to belligerent states is bound up in the solution of the problem as to what is contraband of war, and when it may be captured. "Contraband" is a term employed to describe an article which is liable to capture because of its use in the prosecution of war and because of its hostile destination.

The declaration of Paris of 1866, to which maritime states are now generally agreed, declared that goods of the subjects of a belligerent on board a neutral vessel were free from capture, except contraband. Hence the value of the declaration depends upon a just estimate of what is or what should be embraced within the exception.

In the war between France and England growing out of the French revolution the United States found itself in a serious predicament. A British order in council of June 8, 1793, authorized English warships and privateers to stop and detain all vessels containing foodstuffs bound to any port in France, or one occupied by French armies, for the purpose of purchasing the same, and declaring that a ship should be released after purchase and after due allowance for freight.

U. S. Made British Back Up in 1793.

The purpose of the English order was to reduce France by starvation. Jefferson, our secretary of state, contended that provisions were not contraband and could not lawfully be made such for the purpose desired. As to the plan of England, he said on Sept. 7, 1793: "She may, indeed, feel the desire of starving an enemy nation, but she can have no right of doing it at our loss, nor of making us the instrument of it."

The United States succeeded in maintaining its position. According to the Jay treaty concluded the following year, provisions were described as "not generally contraband." In a series of treaties, beginning with that concluded with France Feb. 6, 1778, down to that concluded with Italy Feb. 26, 1871, the United States secured agreement that foodstuffs should be expressly or by implication placed outside the category of contraband.

During the Russo-Japanese war Secretary Hay maintained a similar position and protested against the treatment by Russia of foodstuffs as contraband when the same were destined to private individuals in Japan. He denied the right of Russia to destroy all neutral commerce with the noncombatant population of Japan. He said: "The Russian rule obviates the necessity of blockades; it renders meaningless the principle of the declaration of Paris—that a blockade in order to be obligatory must be effective; it obliterates all distinctions between commerce in contraband and noncontraband goods; and is in effect a declaration of war between a people of a neutral and those of a belligerent state."

Following the protests of the United States as well as of Great Britain, the Russian government on Oct. 22, 1904, yielded and announced that foodstuffs should be deemed contraband if destined for "the government of the belligerent power, for its administration, for its army, for its navy, for its fortresses, for its naval ports, for its purveyors"; but that when addressed to private individuals such articles were not to be considered as contraband of war.

In view of the present discussion with England, the following significant statement of Lord Salisbury, uttered during the South African war, has been invoked by the United States:

"Foodstuffs, though having a hostile destination, can be considered as contraband of war only if they are for the enemy's forces; it is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used. It must be shown that this was in fact their destination at the time of their seizure."

The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1895, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORN STATEMENT.

Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4674 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from April 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1914:

Daily 303,516
Sunday 409,728

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wanted, spotted, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers sold for but on which money was paid has been refunded.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1915.

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

NEW LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE.

Reform in procedure makes way slowly in the Illinois legislature, but nevertheless it makes progress session by session, and, considering the obduracy of our statesmen and their unwillingness to enter many paths of light pointed out to them, any going ahead is gratifying.

The change in rules and committee arrangements to which the house has agreed ought to simplify the legislative procedure, make it more equitable, and better adapted for the fair play which legislation ought to have.

A FOOLISH CANARD.

A wireless to Sayville, L. I., from Berlin alleges that "the head of the German administration bureau today made the following statement: 'We have received information that it is the intention of England to torpedo the first incoming American steamship and charge this action to German submarines.'"

The Tribune doubts that any such message came from the German administration, save by the folly of some underling. The charge itself would be ridiculous if it were not for the condition of mind both the German and English public are now in. As it is, such sections only add fuel to the flames of passionate unreason, while it is the interest of all the civilized world that the inevitable rancors of war should not be multiplied by unscrupulous romancing.

More of the spirit of Lord Roberts should be shown by the combatants on both sides.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The most important question before the present assembly is constitutional reform. The passage in the governor's message dealing with this question is therefore of first importance. It has been understood that he was opposed to a constitutional convention, but if we are to judge by the message his opposition is personal rather than official and is not imminent. We may hope, therefore, that his influence will not be employed actively against a resolution for a constitutional convention and that the legislature will lose no time in passing such a resolution. The movement for comprehensive constitutional reform has steadily grown in force throughout the state and, we are confident, already has reached the necessary strength in the assembly.

Not a little is being said in political circles concerning the determination of certain cliques or machines to prevent constructive or progressive legislation and to make the present general assembly a do-nothing body of barren record. This talk may be ignored at this time, but one thing is clear—that the "add test" of the legislature will be its attitude toward the resolution for a constitutional convention. At best considerable delay is inevitable, even if members of a constitutional convention can be elected in January, 1917, instead of at the regular general election of 1918, as some lawyers contend. If action is taken at the earliest opportunity division, conflict, wrangling, deliberate counsel darning will be resorted to by certain or uncertain cliques, and the usual all around failure will have to be recorded in the end. And failure means injustice, discrimination, and scandal in taxation, as well as stagnation and worse in other directions.

Fortunately an able committee of university men and citizens—a committee of twenty—has been quietly at work preparing and digesting material for a constitutional convention. The initiative was taken by the three universities of Illinois, and the value of the service being rendered is inestimable. The convention will have careful, nonpartisan, scientific reports before it on every pending question, reports based on experience elsewhere, and the mature thought of disinterested students of political science and governmental practice.

The organization of the committee in question is striking evidence of the fact that in enlightened opinion important constitutional amendments are due or overdue. The people are ready; common sense points to the convention as the only way out of our difficulties. Will the legislature permit itself to be misled and confused into courting another fiasco and total failure?

The governor's suggestion that even if the convention resolution be passed an amendment of the amending clause of the constitution also should be submitted to the people is plausible, but is open to some practical objection from the point of view of those who favor the convention method. The amending clause amendment is only too likely to be used by opponents of the convention to take the edge off the demand for thorough constitutional reform.

It is noticeable in this connection that the message omits reference to the initiative and referendum, which would seem to indicate that the governor proposes to place his reliance upon a flank escape from the deadlock between revenue reform and the I-R.

It is to be hoped friends of these respective methods and reforms will get together upon a sensible plan which will insure fair play for all and early results.

Another outstanding feature of the message is the recommendation of the governor's eight foot waterway from Joliet to Utica. This sensible project deserves the hearty support of the public and should be set on foot by the legislature without delay. It is not a scheme for pouring millions into a roasting desert, but a practicable, moderate plan which the state

can manage without enormous expenditure and interminable waiting for results. The governor says: "If an adequate waterway were opened between Lake Michigan and the Gulf of Mexico an immense commerce would be opened up. In my judgment, develop points on the Illinois river and points at or near the great lakes through the sanitary district canal from Chicago to Lockport and thence through a waterway from Lockport to the Mississippi." With the opening of the Panama canal the interest in developing transportation facilities to the south undoubtedly grows more substantial. The assembly is asked to authorize \$3,500,000 bonds for this work.

An emergency recommendation which should be given immediate attention is provision of relief for stock owners who have lost heavily by reason of the public measures to check the foot and mouth disease.

THE BRITISH AND GERMAN REPLIES.

Both the British and the German governments have replied to the notes submitted by our state department to them respectively touching the recent naval measures of the belligerents. These replies are elaborate and, from an American point of view, essentially unsatisfactory. It is to be doubted that either our state department or our public will be able to feel after studying them that a basis of better understanding can be found in them alone.

But this is not unexpected and should not produce undue alarm. It is not to be denied that the situation is diplomatically strained and that there are potentialities of even more serious complications necessarily involved.

The resources of friendly diplomacy, however, are not exhausted and undoubtedly will be developed fully by our government, which is neither bellicose nor disposed to take advantage of the difficulties of either belligerent.

Meanwhile the American press and public should show its patriotism and good sense by reserving its judgment in a case so involved, by avoiding partisanship and rebuking jingoism. Whatever our rights and interests they may be best maintained in calmness and the spirit of fairness. Both Germany and Great Britain believe they are fighting for existence. If we apply the golden rule we shall make allowance for that fact even if some unhappy event should occur to strain our patience to the utmost.

GUN POINTER RUF.

The New York World says it is manifestly untrue that Gun Pointer Ruf of the battleship Texas made eight straight hits on a moving target with a 14 inch gun. "Nobody in the United States navy can shoot under a Democratic administration. We have the word of Theodore Roosevelt, George von L. Meyer, Gusie Gorden, and the New York Tribune for that. Nobody can shoot, and there are no guns to shoot with. The Tribune can prove that if a shell went twelve miles it was towed off a canal boat by a mule."

We reject any proofs the New York Tribune can bring forward, being persuaded that even under a Democratic administration the shell went twelve miles out of a 14 inch gun. Partisan organs may insist that under a Republican administration it would have gone thirteen miles and hit two moving targets, but from this we turn aside as from merely partisan rhetoric.

What we feel inclined to suggest is that Gun Pointer Ruf did not receive his skill from his feeding bottle when he was an infant, nor from the admirable elementary schools of whatever city is proud to know him as a citizen. We suspect that Secretary Daniels inherited him from the secretary of the navy of the administration preceding that in which he is the nationally interesting figure, and our inquiry would be whether Secretary Daniels and the gentlemen with him in the Democratic administration are so conducting the navy as to turn over an equally valuable heritage to their successors.

The disturbing thought is that the plans of our administration are likely to come to fruit in the next.

Editorial of the Day.

LET THE FLAG ALONE.

(From the Milwaukee Sentinel.)

In flying the United States flag in his run across the Irish sea the captain of the Lusitania violated no rule of international law. The use of the flag of an enemy or of a neutral is permitted within certain limits to a warship. The Lusitania is not a "warship." The big Cunard liner could no more conceal its identity from the practical seafaring eye by flying the American flag than the proverbial ostrich could hide by sticking its head in the sand.

The deceptive use of a neutral flag by belligerent warships may be justified in law and usage, and our own warships have resorted to it. But there seems to be no such justification in the case of merchant shipping.

We want the American flag to retain its full protective value as a guaranty for our own ships and cargoes. It cannot do that if made liable to a presumption that it is flown under false pretenses. Nations at war must accept the liabilities. Nations at peace are entitled to the advantages.

There may or may not be in some quarters an ulterior purpose of entrapping the United States into this senseless and barbarous government-made war, which most certainly is not desired by the peoples in the embattled countries. Should such purpose succeed, hanging would be too good for those guilty of pushing it. The spectacle of the land of Shakespeare and Locke and Gladstone and the land of Goethe and Kant and Schiller at death grips is shocking and incongruous enough without making it ten times worse by dragging the land of Washington and Franklin and Lincoln into the mire.

It is incredible that this enormously destructive and essentially stupid war (that is the German crown prince's peculiar apt word for it) can outlast the present year—there are already signs that the peoples, the masses, are tiring of it, and a fundamentally irrational and growingly unpopular war cannot be of long duration in these days when even dynastic and hereditary governments must reckon with public opinion. It is eminently a time for the American nation to keep its head; to mind its own business; to realize that the war is a passing human calamity which may be as brief as it is violent; to keep its tongue from evil speaking, and to show the world that it is a nation, and not a piteous assemblage of expatriated old world nationalities constantly liable to be set by the ears by old world quarrels.

As for this flag question raised by the Lusitania incident, our own conviction is that the American flag over American shipping will be in no danger in that "war zone" unless a practice of using it under false pretenses over British merchant shipping puts it in danger. Let the American flag alone. American tourists who take passage on British or French liners know the conditions and accept them when they buy their tickets. War is war, and this war is not being made with rosewater.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

EIGHTEEN.

WHEN Little One was seven years she lent me most attentive ears. The while I'd read from fairy lore, And, never asked, asked for 'More!' She courted my society, And nightly perched upon my knee; Then we two footed, hand in hand, The storied roads of Fairyland.

When seven more years had flitted by We grew less chummy, she and I. Her interest in fairy tales waned, Though mine, and my belief, remained. School friends pressed forward for my place, Leaving me distanced in the race. A nod, a smile, was all I drew— Meekly accepted as my due.

That phase is past, I joy to say, And we are chums again today. We read, as once, but now 'tis she Who holds the book, and reads to me; Or, head to head, again we pore On volumes of remembered lore, And foot together, hand in hand, The dappled dells of Fairyland.

The storied roads come soon or late To where the Prince and chariot wait. Remembering this, in Fairyland, I hold her tightly by the hand. But presently she'll slip away, All on a fair summer day. A nod, a smile, and she'll be gone With Charming in his phaeton!

WOMEN have the queerest notions. One of them said to us, "Why doesn't the United States allow England and Germany to starve each other out, and keep our wheat at home, where the price of bread is rising?"

S. S. STORIES.

C. A. M.: Mayor Harrison was asked whether he thought a comprehensive subway would work. "It has," he replied.

C. M. F.: A daughter of Erin, suffering from fractured wrist, is under care at my clinic. This morning she begged me to remove the splint so she could go to work. I said, "No; I want you to have a good wrist." She said, "I have had that already, doctor."

B. W.: Horace Greeley was noted for his quick wit and I. L. Ness. One day a newsboy ran up to him. "Paper, sir?" he said. "No!" said Greeley. "I don't want it." "Why not?" "I don't want it."

ALTHOUGH, in our reply to Murphy, we printed the key to the short, snappy story about the Belgian widow, many readers are still at sea. What more can we do, except jump in the lake?

THE THOUSAND AND ONE AFTERNOONS CONTINUATION OF THE STORY OF THE HOUSEBREAKER.

MY BROTHER (continued Miss Perkins) dressed the lady to a chair, and then, drawing the Police Captain aside, repeated to him her singular story. "She is perfectly unknown to me," said Valentine, "and I trust she will continue so. My sole interest in her adventure is this: at the time her Peter Pan departed her company he was wearing a Pink shirt which he had depicted a pedestrian on the night of December the twenty-sixth. I was not the victim of his outlawry, but the shirt is my property, and I am exceedingly keen to recover it." At this juncture Mr. Weatherwax joined my brother, and was able to consider, without swooning, the photograph of the housebreaker. "We shall get word of the fellow," said the Police Captain, "as he is one of the most industrious members of his profession in the meantime, I will instruct a detective or two to go in search of him."

By this time the Enamoured Lady had recovered from her fainting fit, and signified a desire to depart, which was speedily gratified. My brother and Mr. Weatherwax accompanied her to a taxicab, and made her the most courteous farewells. As the cab lurched away a police wagon drew up at the curb, and from it descended a pair of detectives with a prisoner between them. Mr. Weatherwax and my brother gave simultaneously a cry of surprise for the prisoner was Mr. George Barrington Wild. Immediately they returned to the police station and acquainted the Captain with the remarkable turn of affairs, and the Captain dispatched word to the detectives to bring the prisoner before him. "What is the charge?" said he. Anticipating the response of his captors, Mr. Wild confessed that he had been guilty of picking a pocket. He was plainly mortified. "I believed, Captain," said he, "that I had graduated from a long occupation, but the old impulse overcame me, and I was driven to liquor attacks one who has taken the pledge. I had hoped that the next time I was apprehended the accusation would concern a nobler misdemeanor. 'I hope your next offense may be a hanging one, but I am not deeply interested in your criminal aspirations,' replied the Captain. "What I now desire to know is, what have you done with the Pink shirt which you took from this gentleman?"—Instantly Mr. Weatherwax—on the night of December the twenty-sixth—"That," said Mr. Wild, looking about for a chair, "is a story worth telling."

A GREAT light has broken on us, as the sun struggling free from cerements of fog, suddenly floods the earth with radiance. Despite our meticulous neutrality, we have not been able to please all of our readers all of the time, nor some of them any of the time; and we have marveled thereat. But we marvel no more. A much-muddled gentleman writes us a long letter (inclosing a copy for Vox Pop, who will read and advise), in which he cites high crimes and misdemeanors committed by us against the w. k. Teutons. And the first item on his list is a paragraph about submarine attacks being "low down" warfare, which, however, might be justified by the "higher necessity."

NOW, this is the sort of thing that makes us blubber like a seal. When we penned the paragraph referred to we had a notion to throw it on the floor, because it was so obvious, so palpably, transparent, and open-facedly a slender jest, a mere play on words, with no more malice in it than a paw-paw. As Boccaccio remarked, "What's the use! Bring us a scintilla of hemlock!"

AMONG Democrats voting on the speakership, as reported by the W. G. N. we note: ETOAHSNRD ETOAHSNRD Admiring types, these brothers, whose metal has often been tested.

"PUTTING everything into" the drive from the tee is the secret of the long ball, and Old Tom Vardon has been trying to explain the matter to us. As nearly as we can analyze the process, you should imagine, at the moment of striking the ball, that some one had assisted you with a swift kick.

"DUNNE Will Recommend Deepening of Canal to Legislature." Cleaning the Augean stables! Inquire W. T. J. IT is not believed that Germany can maintain a blockade of the "sea war zone."

IT is thought she is soonly blushing. B. L. T.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1915; By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

FIRST AID REQUIREMENTS.

THE article telling of the first aid packet required by ordinance in Arlington, Mass., stimulated a correspondence to inform us that Massachusetts law, chapter 537, acts of 1914, requires every factory to keep a first aid packet at hand. Acting under this law the state board of labor requires the following articles in first aid packages:

- One two ounce bottle of aromatic spirits of ammonia (to be renewed every three months).
- One two ounce bottle of 4 per cent boric acid solution.
- One two ounce bottle of alcohol iodine.
- Three three ounce tubes of 3 per cent bicarbonate of soda in petroleum.
- One three inch by ten yards roll of gauze bandage.
- One two inch by ten yards roll of gauze bandage.
- Two one inch by ten yards roll of gauze bandage.
- One medicine glass.
- Three drinking cups (paper), to be used once only.
- One teaspoon.
- One eye dropper.
- One pair 4½ inch scissors.
- One dozen assorted safety pins.
- One one ounce jar of green soap, to cleanse hands.
- One basin, enameled, or nonrustable.
- One-half pint of grain alcohol.
- Six paraffin envelopes, each containing 6x36 inches of sterilized gauze, dressings for wounds, burns, etc.
- One yard of 24 inch cotton flannel, to make triangular slings.
- One one inch by five yards spool of adhesive plaster.
- One rubber tourniquet, 2x½ inch, or of webbing about 2x½ inch, to control hemorrhage.
- Two spools, 80x2x3-16 inch, white-wood, and one wire gauze splint, about 30x4 inches, for fractures.

The National Founders' association, 29 South La Salle street, Chicago, counsel with the manufacturers, has adopted the following for its standard package:

- One tourniquet.
- One pair of nickel plated scissors.
- One pair of nickel plated tweezers.
- One triangular sling.
- One wire gauze splint.
- Twelve assorted safety pins.
- Two one ounce bottle of castor oil.
- Two three ounce tubes of burn ointment.
- One two ounce 3 per cent alcohol iodine.
- One two ounce bottle of white wine vinegar.
- One one ounce bottle of 4 per cent aqueous boric acid solution.
- One two ounce bottle of aromatic spirits of ammonia.
- One two ounce bottle of Jamaica ginger (or substitute).

Hot Water Beneficial. G. A. H. writes: "Is grapefruit juice if taken every morning before breakfast? Oranges better than grapefruit? Is a cup of hot water before breakfast taken daily a short while before breakfast?"

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

One piece of absorbent, 2x26 inches.

One roll of flannel cotton (15 ounce).

One roll three inch by ten yards of gauze bandage.

One roll two inch by ten yards of gauze bandage.

One spool one inch by five yards of adhesive plaster.

Six packages 6x36 inches of sterile gauze.

One teaspoon.

Two medicine droppers.

Three paper drinking cups.

First aid record cards.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

REPLY. 1. No. 2. As good, but not better.

ASK AID OF OTHER BODIES IN FIGHT TO SAVE BUREAU

Social Workers Make New Attempt to Retain Public Welfare Department.

A plan was organized yesterday to try to save the bureau of welfare of Cook county, which is facing dissolution by reason of the failure of the finance committee of the county board to make an appropriation for the continuance of its work. A number of men and women crowded into the office of John P. Bass in the Bedford building, where Mrs. Bass and Miss Jane Addams had called a meeting to launch a fight to retain the bureau.

At the close of the meeting, Miss Addams appointed a committee to get up a statement for the county board showing the function and need of the bureau, and pointing out the fallacy of some of the arguments against it. The committee, which will meet tomorrow morning, probably in the county building, will try to arrange for a meeting with the county board to present the matter.

Will Present Resolutions.
It will present also resolutions passed at the meeting, asking for the continuance and the extension of the bureau presided over by Miss Amelia Sears, Wilfred S. Reynolds, superintendent of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid society, is chairman of the committee. Other members are Miss Adelaide Walsh, Henry Stewart, Mrs. Bass, Miss Minnie Low, Mrs. L. L. Funk, and the Rev. Frederick Sidenberg.

According to Mr. Reynolds, the committee will follow out a suggestion in an editorial in yesterday's Tribune in attempting to save the bureau, and the following other agencies will be invited to attend the conference: county agent, County court social service department, county hospital, and psychopathic hospital, social service department, Oak Forest, the state's attorney, and the Court of Domestic Relations.

Work Will Remain Undone.
"Miss Sears ought not to be allowed to go without a protest," said Miss Addams, who presided at the meeting. "If the bureau is abolished, a large field of work will simply remain undone, and a faithful and efficient public servant will be set aside. Besides, if this thing is given up now, it will be much more difficult to get it again."

The function of the bureau was described by Miss Sears. She said that the bureau saves approximately \$11,000 annually in Oak Forest by taking out persons who should be self-supporting or who should receive the attention of private charities, and saves approximately \$10,000 by taking children out of institutions when their homes have been reestablished.

Life Made Endurable.
"During the last year," said Miss Sears, "we have removed 25 per cent of those on the Oak Forest poor farm, and we have made life much more endurable for those who remained. While there are 600 persons walking the streets looking for children in trouble, put them into institutions, there is no machinery except the bureau of public welfare to help them to get out, to see that the fathers get work, and bring back the home. We have taken sixty-six children out of county support."

Mrs. Leonora Z. Meder said that she and Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton called on Peter Reinberg, president of the county board, and assured him that the county and city welfare bureaus were not duplicating work. Mr. Reinberg told them he would give a committee another hearing in regard to the bureau.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE REFUSED BY INDIANA UPPER HOUSE.

Senate Favors Proposed Constitutional Amendment Which Limits Franchise to Males.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—The twenty proposed Statesboro constitutional amendments came up for the senate today. The body favored the amendment which would make it impossible for women to vote in Indiana, 29 to 13. The proposal would limit the elective franchise to male citizens only. The first proposed amendment would enable the general assembly to enact a workmen's compulsory compensation law for injuries or death occurring in hazardous employment and to define hazardous employment.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 29 to 6. The measure, which was agreed to by the 1915 legislature, must, as approved by the present session, be submitted to popular vote.

"Man of Mystery" Dead.
Frank Nelson the "man of mystery," died suddenly yesterday in an elevator in the South Clark street police station while being taken to the emergency hospital there. He is said to have been born in St. Petersburg and was well educated.

THAT it is more artistic than wall paper or kalsomine is but one of the reasons for using Devoe Velour Finish.

The flat or dull finish washable oil paint.

That it is more sanitary and more durable, easy to put on and more easy to renew when necessary, are more reasons.

Ask your dealer for card of colors and prices. You'll find it economical.

Devoe

14-16 W. Lake St., near State.

Fights to Save Welfare Bureau.



MISS AMELIA SEARS

TWO RIOTS MARK POLITICAL RACE

(Continued from first page.)

W. Rainey, clerk of the Circuit court, Cyril R. Jandus, and several ward workers.

Whole District Excited.
The peremptory closing of the hall created excitement throughout the district, of which the Blue Island avenue and Eighteenth street junction forms the center. It was the one topic of conversation in the saloons, cafes, and on the streets.

The hall is owned by a number of Bohemian societies. Joseph W. Cernak is manager. Here is his version of the trouble.
"The hall was rented by the Switzer people for a meeting. Some time ago the building department notified us that we would have to put in a new exit and we were refused an amusement license required for this kind of a hall until the exit was built."

Money Up for License.
"The steel framework and door have been ordered and we are ready to comply with the order of the building department. But we had no idea that the city would order us to close the hall simply because the improvement was not finished. We put our money on deposit at the city hall for the amusement license, but they refused to give it to us."

"All day today Mr. Novak and I have been running between the mayor's office and the building department trying to get the thing straightened out, but we got no satisfaction. Charley Pitamorris, the mayor's secretary, told us we would have to get it fixed with the building department. We tried to see Building Commissioner Ericson, but we got no further than a deputy by the name of Olson."

"We pleaded with him to grant us a permit on account of the meeting, but he refused. At 6 o'clock the police notified us that we would not be permitted to open the hall."

Worthington Again Under Arrest.

John W. Worthington, head of the defunct American bank and various alleged "fake" companies selling securities, was again arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal William P. Holden on a federal bench warrant charging misuse of the mails.



PRICE CURRENT: July 27, 1840. The price of performing the marriage ceremony in Iowa territory is three goat skins or four bushels of sweet potatoes.

1840-1915

Seventy five years ago when goat skins were a coin of the realm, Lemp beers were winning favor—for Lemp's is the oldest brewery in America with a national patronage.

Out of the experience of nearly four-score years came the skill to produce the delightful flavor of

FALSTAFF

Falstaff is Falstaff—too distinctive to be described; too perfect to be praised.

Beer is food. Bread and beer are made of the same materials: cereals, yeast and water. Bread is solid; beer is liquid—both are highly nourishing. Falstaffs preserve beer to produce energy, build tissues and strengthen nerves. Good beer is the staff of life.

Chicago Branch, Wm. J. Lemp Brewing Co., Distributor,

410-420 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill. Telephone: Seeley 636

VOTE OFFICIALS ARE INDICTED ON NEGLECT CHARGE

Additional True Bills Expected Today as Polls Inquiry Progresses.

The grand jury yesterday voted indictments against at least two precinct election officials of the First ward. The identity of the indicted men will not be disclosed until the true bills are returned unless the jury votes to reconsider them. The charges are neglect of duty as election officials. Additional indictments are expected today. The jurors have under consideration a mass of evidence gathered in the First and Second wards.

Witnesses from these wards were taken before the grand jury in the afternoon. About forty of them were the proprietors of lodging houses or clerks employed in them.

Padded Registrations?
It was rumored that State's Attorney Hoyne had found wholesale instances of padded registrations and the registering of many men who had not lived in the lodging houses long enough to qualify.

Mrs. Adelle Murilo of 3530 Cromwell street, who was born in this country and voted in the last election, was deprived of her vote by the election commissioner because she has since married and her husband, a former officer of the Italian army, has not received his final naturalization papers.

1,500 Lost Votes.
About 1,500 persons who failed to respond to the suspect notices served upon them lost their votes.

John Hogan of 1401 North Fairfield avenue left home with \$20 in the morning and the avowed purpose of doing some "electioneering." Late in the afternoon he entered the Hudson avenue police station in a dazed condition. At Alexian Brothers' hospital it was discovered that Hogan had a fractured skull. The police have been unable to learn how Hogan received the injury.

CIVIL SERVICE TEST URGED FOR MERIT BOARD MEMBERS.

Russell Whitman Tells County Board Members Commissioners Shouldn't Be Political Appointees

Civil service for public employees must be administered by commissioners who are picked for their positions through a merit examination rather than political affiliations, according to Russell Whitman, president of the Civil Service Reform association, in pointing out the defects of a civil service law under consideration by the county board before the legislature's committee yesterday.

"Civil service is a misnomer unless the authority that determines the merit of those seeking employment is expert enough to tell what are the requirements for efficient service," said Mr. Whitman.

"What does the political appointee, honest though he may be, know about what constitutes efficiency in county employees who have been on the county pay rolls for a year or more?"

WOMAN SHOTS SELF AT COURT

"Can't Even Succeed at Suicide," She Says; Admits Theft After Reverses.

WOUND IS SLIGHT ONE.

Mrs. Frances Chandler of no "regular home" was an unsuccessful 1st her attempt at suicide in Judge Charles A. McDonald's courtroom yesterday as she had been in her commercial enterprises.

After confessing her guilt of "shoplifting" some costly furs on Dec. 19, Mrs. Chandler retired to a washroom adjoining the "pen" for prisoners and shot herself. But she inflicted a trivial wound, despite her desperate desire to "end it all." It took Dr. H. B. Culver at the county hospital less than five seconds to remove the bullet in her breast. The wound required just one stitch of silk suture.

"She will leave the hospital in two days," said Dr. Culver.

"I couldn't even kill myself, either," the woman complained. "I was as unlucky at that as I have been in everything else."

"I am not bad at heart," she sobbed. "I have tried to get a job at housework since last July, but couldn't. I did not eat sometimes. All my life I have been knocked about."

Unsuccessful commercial ventures made her dependent, according to her husband, Joseph C. Knight, an insurance man with offices at 170 Jackson boulevard.

Rock Island To Colorado

Fast trains daily to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo from LaSalle Station—only railroad station on the elevated railway loop—most convenient location in Chicago.

"Rocky Mountain Limited"
10:00 a. m.
"Colorado-California Express"
10:00 p. m.

Trains leave Englewood Union Station (63rd Street)—convenient to South Side—twelve minutes later.

Only direct line between the East and both Denver and Colorado Springs.

Automatic Block Signals
Finest Modern
All-Steel Equipment
Absolute Safety

Superb Dining Car Service
Tickets, reservations and information at Rock Island Travel Bureau, Adams and Dearborn Sts., or at stations.

L. H. McCORMICK
Gen'l Agent Pass' Dept.
Central 4444
Phone: Walnut 3210

1915 Catalogue Ready
Write or Call
Vaughan's Seed Store
Randolph Near Dearborn

1915 Catalogue Ready

Write or Call

Vaughan's Seed Store

Randolph Near Dearborn

1915 Catalogue Ready

Write or Call

Vaughan's Seed Store

Randolph Near Dearborn

1915 Catalogue Ready

Write or Call

Vaughan's Seed Store

Randolph Near Dearborn

1915 Catalogue Ready

Write or Call

Vaughan's Seed Store

Randolph Near Dearborn

1915 Catalogue Ready

Write or Call

Vaughan's Seed Store

Randolph Near Dearborn

1915 Catalogue Ready

Write or Call

Vaughan's Seed Store

Randolph Near Dearborn

1915 Catalogue Ready

Write or Call

Vaughan's Seed Store

Randolph Near Dearborn

1915 Catalogue Ready

Write or Call

Vaughan's Seed Store

Randolph Near Dearborn

Are You Getting What You Pay For?

Through five terms in office—for twelve years—your present mayor has promised—promised—promised—better transportation, better police protection, better service in every city department. Have you got it? The cost of running the city has almost doubled in four years under the present mayor. What have you got for it? Read below how your taxes are mounting and service to you is going down. The more you spend for police protection, the less protection you get.

What You Pay What You Get

Expenditures of the city of Chicago for all purposes increased, with the city's growth, 27 per cent in total and 14 per cent per capita in six years, under Dunne and Busse. Under this mayor in four years, the city's expenses have increased 80 per cent in total and 63 per cent per capita. This means that cost of city government under this mayor, to every man, woman and child, is growing more than four times faster than it did under his predecessors. What do you get for it? Read these official city figures and then read the crime record at the right.

YEAR	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES	BUDGET MADE UNDER
1906	\$39,340,389.29	\$ 19.63	Dunne
1907	45,322,366.78	22.13	Dunne
1908	47,955,529.53	22.39	Busse
1909	46,822,524.41	21.81	Busse
1910	50,575,547.83	23.14	Busse
1911	49,941,462.87	22.40	Busse
1912	56,338,734.22	24.55	Harrison
1913	59,466,149.62	25.36	Harrison
1914	70,359,605.27	29.40	Harrison
1915	89,800,005.00	36.65	Harrison

X Appropriations O On basis of 2,450,000 population

The official records of the police department show that from the time the present mayor went out of office in April, 1905, crime in Chicago decreased under Dunne and Busse. From the day he came back into office in April, 1911, crime has steadily increased. In his last four years burglaries have increased 85 per cent; holdups, 200 per cent; murders, 71 per cent. Chicago spends more of its income on its police than any other large American city. Here is Chicago's crime record for these last ten years:

YEAR	RATIO OF CRIME TO POPULATION	UNDER MAYOR
1905	1 crime to each 166 persons	Dunne
1906	" " " 186 "	Dunne
1907	" " " 181 "	Busse
1908	" " " 190 "	Busse
1909	" " " 201 "	Busse
1910	" " " 204 "	Busse
1911	" " " 191 "	Harrison
1912	" " " 176 "	Harrison
1913	" " " 163 "	Harrison
1914	" " " 148 "	Harrison

By your vote at the primaries next Tuesday, open the way to getting what you pay for.

My Motto is Chicago's Motto,

"I WILL"

My promissory notes to the people will be met on time, not renewed

I will eliminate "bunk" from city business and the discussion thereof.

I will take up the entire transportation question at the beginning of my term, not near the end of it.

I will exhaust every power of existing ordinances to force good service from the traction companies.

I will get new ordinances for enforcing the public's right to good transportation if the present ones are inadequate.

I will use the best talent to be had to make definite subway plans for early submission to vote of the people.

I will make street cars public conveniences, not private vehicles for a return trip to the city hall.

I will kick politics out of the police department and keep the police out of politics.

I will give the police force a chance to do the legitimate police work it is paid for.

Straphangers!

Five times you have put the present mayor into office on his promise to give you good street car service—"rapid transit and seats for everybody." Have you got it? Will you live on promises another four years? Vote for Sweitzer in the primaries next Tuesday and get a mayor who will make his word good.

I will give the people full time every day in faithful service.

I will establish the "open door" policy in the mayor's office and in all city offices.

I will abolish private keys to the mayor's side door and cut the private telephone lines into city departments.

I will see to it that public work authorized by the people is promptly pushed to completion.

I will make the entire city government a public servant instead of a private pasture for the mayor, his political ring and his pet corporation lawyers and contractors.

I will abolish "the full garbage pail" before asking the city to spend millions on the "jittery bus."

I will abolish traffic in school sites and drive political grafters from school board offices.

I will eliminate the "check kiting" methods, characteristic of shady "promoters," from the city's financial operations.

I will promote "safety first" for Chicago's men, women and children in their homes and on the streets, not "safety first" for the burglar, the pickpocket and the hold-up man.

Twice before, I have been a candidate for public office and twice elected. For four years I have held public office. Every act of mine, in public or private life, has been under the microscope. My record in citizenship, in business and in public office is a guaranty that I can and will make good every promise I have uttered. Therefore I ask you to vote for me at the primary election next Tuesday, for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Chicago.

Robert M. Sweitzer

JOHN NEGRO FIGHT SOON TO R JUAREZ

Carranzistas Dom

Negro at T

Curley Conf

ING INTEREST

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 18.—

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

son Mexican sold. With expected to reach Juarez

JOHNSON LANDS ON MEXICAL SOIL. FICH WILLARD

NEGRO FIGHTER
SOON TO REACH
JUANAREZ CAMP

Curley Confident.

INTEREST IN GO.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 18.—Jack Johnson, promoter of the fight, this afternoon was notified that Johnson reached Juarez, where he will fight the world championship of the world at March 6.

This was the word reaching Jack Curley, promoter of the fight, this afternoon. Johnson was notified that Johnson reached Juarez, where he will fight the world championship of the world at March 6.

Curley said he was now confident that Johnson would arrive in Juarez, where he will fight the world championship of the world at March 6.

COFFEY STOPS
SULLIVAN IN 6TH

New York, Feb. 18.—(Special.)—Jack Sullivan played his little prank on the referee by knocking out the champion in the sixth round.

Boxers look at 300 fans. When refuse to do battle.

ATHLETES AWAIT
SOLDIERS' GAMES

With a record field of the best athletes in the west and a fast track, the first annual games tonight at the armory.

REFUSED TO SIGN PERMIT.

White has promoted a good many wrestling shows in Chicago himself.

SHOOT PRIZE TO NORTH COTT

The second grand biennial shoot of the Illinois State Revolver association.

RECORD LIST FOR A.A.F. MEET

Chicago 220 and 275 wrestlers are expected to meet at the Auditorium.

SURE CURES FOR SPRING FEVER.

MAT 'EXPOSURE'
TREATED AS JOKE

"Mystery's" Manager, However, Repeats Charges; Is Barred by Schuetzler.

WHIST PLAYERS
START TOURNEY

Fifteen Tables Used on First Night of Local Contests.

BOXERS LOOK AT 300 FANS.

When refuse to do battle.

ATHLETES AWAIT
SOLDIERS' GAMES

With a record field of the best athletes in the west and a fast track, the first annual games tonight at the armory.

REFUSED TO SIGN PERMIT.

White has promoted a good many wrestling shows in Chicago himself.

SHOOT PRIZE TO NORTH COTT

The second grand biennial shoot of the Illinois State Revolver association.

RECORD LIST FOR A.A.F. MEET

Chicago 220 and 275 wrestlers are expected to meet at the Auditorium.

'Rabid Fans' Is Right!

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Nationals announced this afternoon that \$100,000 of the preferred stock of the club, bearing dividends at 8 per cent, will be placed on sale.

MEMPHIS TO GET
LOCAL DISCARDS

Thomas Promises Minors Club Recruits After Trial in Tampa Camp.

WHIST PLAYERS
START TOURNEY

Fifteen Tables Used on First Night of Local Contests.

BOXERS LOOK AT 300 FANS.

When refuse to do battle.

ATHLETES AWAIT
SOLDIERS' GAMES

With a record field of the best athletes in the west and a fast track, the first annual games tonight at the armory.

REFUSED TO SIGN PERMIT.

White has promoted a good many wrestling shows in Chicago himself.

SHOOT PRIZE TO NORTH COTT

The second grand biennial shoot of the Illinois State Revolver association.

RECORD LIST FOR A.A.F. MEET

Chicago 220 and 275 wrestlers are expected to meet at the Auditorium.

'Rabid Fans' Is Right!

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Nationals announced this afternoon that \$100,000 of the preferred stock of the club, bearing dividends at 8 per cent, will be placed on sale.

MEMPHIS TO GET
LOCAL DISCARDS

Thomas Promises Minors Club Recruits After Trial in Tampa Camp.

WHIST PLAYERS
START TOURNEY

Fifteen Tables Used on First Night of Local Contests.

BOXERS LOOK AT 300 FANS.

When refuse to do battle.

ATHLETES AWAIT
SOLDIERS' GAMES

With a record field of the best athletes in the west and a fast track, the first annual games tonight at the armory.

REFUSED TO SIGN PERMIT.

White has promoted a good many wrestling shows in Chicago himself.

SHOOT PRIZE TO NORTH COTT

The second grand biennial shoot of the Illinois State Revolver association.

RECORD LIST FOR A.A.F. MEET

Chicago 220 and 275 wrestlers are expected to meet at the Auditorium.

NO MORE CAPERS,
ROWLAND TELLS
WHITE SOX GANG

Baseball to Be Serious Business at All Times; Train Beats Record.

BY JAMES WELLS.

Grand Junction, Colo., Feb. 18.—(On Board "White Sox Special.")—No funny business on the part of White Sox athletes will be tolerated at the ball field during a baseball season this year.

A game of baseball must be a serious matter to every man on the club, according to the ideas of the new boss, and he mentioned one change he proposes to make in order to put about such results.

Plans Change in System. "There will be a change in method there," said Rowland. "I have noticed that generally there are four or five pitchers and a couple of catchers down there waiting for a game, and I also have noticed that they seem to be having a good time instead of preparing seriously to rush into the game to relieve some men in distress."

Along with his remarks on that subject, Rowland hinted that there might be a cut in the number of pitchers carried. He may decide that seven will be sufficient for the labor, and there's hardly a chance for more than eight being carried, which means that some will get the ax.

May Use Seven Pitchers. Along with his remarks on that subject, Rowland hinted that there might be a cut in the number of pitchers carried. He may decide that seven will be sufficient for the labor, and there's hardly a chance for more than eight being carried, which means that some will get the ax.

Along with his remarks on that subject, Rowland hinted that there might be a cut in the number of pitchers carried. He may decide that seven will be sufficient for the labor, and there's hardly a chance for more than eight being carried, which means that some will get the ax.

Along with his remarks on that subject, Rowland hinted that there might be a cut in the number of pitchers carried. He may decide that seven will be sufficient for the labor, and there's hardly a chance for more than eight being carried, which means that some will get the ax.

Along with his remarks on that subject, Rowland hinted that there might be a cut in the number of pitchers carried. He may decide that seven will be sufficient for the labor, and there's hardly a chance for more than eight being carried, which means that some will get the ax.

Along with his remarks on that subject, Rowland hinted that there might be a cut in the number of pitchers carried. He may decide that seven will be sufficient for the labor, and there's hardly a chance for more than eight being carried, which means that some will get the ax.

Along with his remarks on that subject, Rowland hinted that there might be a cut in the number of pitchers carried. He may decide that seven will be sufficient for the labor, and there's hardly a chance for more than eight being carried, which means that some will get the ax.

Along with his remarks on that subject, Rowland hinted that there might be a cut in the number of pitchers carried. He may decide that seven will be sufficient for the labor, and there's hardly a chance for more than eight being carried, which means that some will get the ax.

Along with his remarks on that subject, Rowland hinted that there might be a cut in the number of pitchers carried. He may decide that seven will be sufficient for the labor, and there's hardly a chance for more than eight being carried, which means that some will get the ax.

Along with his remarks on that subject, Rowland hinted that there might be a cut in the number of pitchers carried. He may decide that seven will be sufficient for the labor, and there's hardly a chance for more than eight being carried, which means that some will get the ax.

In the Wake of the News
By RING W. LADDNER

ADD SENSATIONS. According to nearly all the papers, Ed White made a startling statement Wednesday night. He said that the wrestling game in Chicago had not been on the square.

It was learned last night from Hugh Jennings, manager of the Detroit Tigers, that Cobb was a fast runner. A large audience at a local theater was shocked last night by the announcement of one of the actors that Jack Johnson was a colored man.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—Bill Lange is no longer playing center field for the Chicago National League. Berlin, Feb. 18.—(By Cable.)—Germany has declared war on Russia. Warsaw, Feb. 18.—(By Cable.)—The Russian army is in retreat.

New York, Feb. 18.—(Special.)—George Washington is dead. Willie Ritchie was observed at the corner of Madison and Dearborn yesterday. He was in evening dress. He was wearing a newspaper office. He was asked, "I was afraid," he replied, "that I got close to one some staff photographer who would take my picture."

Next Sunday at 3 A. M. "Where is my wandering boy tonight?" Inquired the athlete's mother. "He won't be home before daylight," replied the athlete's brother. "Before he left, you understand, he gave me ample warning that he was in the pole vault and would not be home till morning."

It looks now as if a more appropriate name for him would have been Hums Biker. Said Mathewson to Marquard: "Frank Baker's quit, they state." The Marquard signed and then replied: "He quit five years too late."

CLUB TANK TEAM
BEATS MAROONS

Browne with Three Firsts Aids Hamilton Men in Victory by 35 to 23.

BY MAROON. Hamilton club swimmers duplicated their success of the first dual meet with the University of Chicago, navy boys by downing the Maroon tank men last night in the Hamilton tank, 35 to 23.

Charles Browne, the Hamilton record holder, clipped two-fifths of a second off his mark for the tank in the forty yard event, going in 1:02.4. Second, Maroon, 1:03.4. Third, Hamilton, 1:04.4. Browne won three first places. In the water basketball game following the swimming event, the Maroon boys won by a score of 15 to 10.

Plunge for distance—Won by Hamilton, 1:02.4. Second, Maroon, 1:03.4. Third, Hamilton, 1:04.4. Browne won three first places. In the water basketball game following the swimming event, the Maroon boys won by a score of 15 to 10.

Plunge for distance—Won by Hamilton, 1:02.4. Second, Maroon, 1:03.4. Third, Hamilton, 1:04.4. Browne won three first places. In the water basketball game following the swimming event, the Maroon boys won by a score of 15 to 10.

Plunge for distance—Won by Hamilton, 1:02.4. Second, Maroon, 1:03.4. Third, Hamilton, 1:04.4. Browne won three first places. In the water basketball game following the swimming event, the Maroon boys won by a score of 15 to 10.

Plunge for distance—Won by Hamilton, 1:02.4. Second, Maroon, 1:03.4. Third, Hamilton, 1:04.4. Browne won three first places. In the water basketball game following the swimming event, the Maroon boys won by a score of 15 to 10.

Plunge for distance—Won by Hamilton, 1:02.4. Second, Maroon, 1:03.4. Third, Hamilton, 1:04.4. Browne won three first places. In the water basketball game following the swimming event, the Maroon boys won by a score of 15 to 10.

Plunge for distance—Won by Hamilton, 1:02.4. Second, Maroon, 1:03.4. Third, Hamilton, 1:04.4. Browne won three first places. In the water basketball game following the swimming event, the Maroon boys won by a score of 15 to 10.

Plunge for distance—Won by Hamilton, 1:02.4. Second, Maroon, 1:03.4. Third, Hamilton, 1:04.4. Browne won three first places. In the water basketball game following the swimming event, the Maroon boys won by a score of 15 to 10.

Plunge for distance—Won by Hamilton, 1:02.4. Second, Maroon, 1:03.4. Third, Hamilton, 1:04.4. Browne won three first places. In the water basketball game following the swimming event, the Maroon boys won by a score of 15 to 10.

IMPROVED ROADS
FOR MOTOR CAR
PLANNED BY CITY

Many Betterments Will Be Made in the Vicinity of Chicago in 1915.

BY REED L. PARKER.

According to a report issued yesterday by the Associated Roads Organizations of Chicago and Cook County, the bureau of streets contemplates the permanent improvement of the following thoroughfares in accordance with the comprehensive plan of maintenance and improvement carried out with success last year.

Milwaukee avenue, from Norwood Park to the city limits. Elston avenue, from Lawrence avenue to Milwaukee avenue. Ravenswood avenue, from Norwood Park avenue, connecting Norwood Park and Elston Park.

Peterson avenue, from Lincoln to Elston. Western avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh street to One Hundred and Nineteenth street. Halsted street, from Ninety-fifth to One Hundred and Nineteenth street. Vincennes avenue, from Ninety-fifth street to One Hundred and Third street. Torrence avenue, from Ninety-fifth street to One Hundred and Thirtieth street. Cottage Grove, from Ninety-fifth to Fullerton.

Will Use Asphaltic Concrete. The plan at present, according to the report, is to resurface the streets mentioned with asphaltic concrete. The estimated cost for the collection for 1915 will amount to about \$31,000. Of special interest to those who contemplate touring into Indiana this summer is the statement that an attempt will be made to pave Michigan avenue, from Fifty-fifth street to Ninety-fifth street, to make a complete through route from the city to Roseland, Kempton, and beyond.

Looks for New Record. The board of local improvement expects a record breaking construction year, according to the report. Here are the streets the board intends to improve this summer. The amount to be expended is approximately as follows: "Sixteenth street, from Kedzie avenue to Twenty-fifth street. Grand avenue, from Fifty-fifth street to city limits. Broadway, from Foster avenue to Devon avenue. Kedzie avenue, from Broadway to Clark street. Kedzie avenue, from Fifty-fifth street to Sixty-fifth street. Western avenue, from Fifty-fifth street to Seventy-fifth street. Sixty-seventh street, from Cottage Grove avenue to Stony Island avenue. Seventy-third street, from Cottage Grove avenue to Stony Island avenue. Stony Island avenue, from One Hundred and Seventh street to One Hundred and Ninety-fifth street. Michigan avenue, from One Hundred and Ninety-fifth street to city limits. Park boulevard, from Lincoln avenue to city limits. Seventy-fifth street, from Illinois Central road to Stony Island avenue.

New Bridges to Be Built. As to bridge conditions in the city, the report announces that the Jackson bridge, now out of service, will be completed probably in August. The Lake street and Wolcott avenue bridges will be out of service the entire year. The California avenue bridge over the west fork of the Chicago river will be replaced with a permanent structure in September. The temporary Belmont avenue bridge will be replaced with a new bridge next year.

Chessmen Now at Sports Club Quarters, Finest in America, to Be Completed March 1.

BY HARRY F. LEE. The Chicago Chess and Checker club, one of the oldest state chartered social organizations in Chicago, for eleven years has been housed in the quarters at 608 South Michigan avenue. It will move into its new quarters, 608 South Michigan avenue, on March 1.

The club announces plans have been completed for furnishing these quarters and equipping them in a manner that will attract all chess players in existence. The quarters, which will bring the leading players of the world to Chicago, will be held in May.

Joe Capablanca has promised to be present in time to attend the club's housewarming party. The Chicago club has among its members many players of high rank, including Frank Marshall, a world champion, and others of international fame.

BRITONS ABANDON ANNUAL AMATEUR GOLF TOURNEY. LONDON, Feb. 18.—The British Amateur Golf association has announced the cancellation of the golf championship tourney for 1915. This competition has been held yearly for the past twenty years. The tourney was to have been held at St. Andrews, Scotland, in June. The British Amateur Golf association has announced the cancellation of the golf championship tourney for 1915. This competition has been held yearly for the past twenty years. The tourney was to have been held at St. Andrews, Scotland, in June.

MISS ROSENTHAL IS VICTOR. Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—Miss Rosenthal was the victor in the first day of the Palm Beach golf tournament. She won by a score of 10 to 11. Miss Rosenthal was the victor in the first day of the Palm Beach golf tournament. She won by a score of 10 to 11.

VARDON AND GATHERUM WIN. The Vardon and Gatherum golf tournament was held at the Golf Shop school over Charles Evans Jr. and Carl Davis, the professional players. The Vardon and Gatherum golf tournament was held at the Golf Shop school over Charles Evans Jr. and Carl Davis, the professional players.

TWO LEAD IN GOLF EVENT. Golfers Miss. Feb. 18.—Two Chicago golfers, including Mrs. Harvey L. Pound of Oakton, are leading the first day of the Chicago Golf and Country Club tournament. The two Chicago golfers, including Mrs. Harvey L. Pound of Oakton, are leading the first day of the Chicago Golf and Country Club tournament.

John Rushing for All Men. The John Rushing for All Men campaign is being conducted by the John Rushing for All Men campaign. The John Rushing for All Men campaign is being conducted by the John Rushing for All Men campaign.

TS MU

Grand Opera
If Public S
CHICAGO will have

next season if the
Members of the
Committee of the
Opera company are
the conclusion that public
be the determining fac-
tory financial guaran-
available in case it is found
we are anxious for a rev-
opera after a break of one
The executive commit-
the Union League club,
are Harold F. McCormick,
for. R. T. Crane, La Ver-
Max Pam, and John G. Sh-
and Mr. Noyes were unab-

Zurich, Switzerland, with
it is probable a definite
will be made before he
meantime the directors

Another meeting of the
mittee will be held today.

Mr. McCormick refers
Bernhard Ulrich, busine
the Chicago Grand Opera
"It is pretty well settle
of the directors that the

"The executive committee
such questions as the le
the number and quality

"The executive committee will meet two or three more times to discuss the result of their deliberations."

When Chicago opera last fall all contracts were canceled, as well as pled

support. The revival of
ecclesiastical rebuilding the
* * *

News of the
MISS MARIE TEM
company from
London, will co

rick Sunday, Ma
gement of two
ot, however, appear in
n which she has been

The Chicago Club
appa Pal fraternal,
punders' day banquet
tola La Salle. Amos
be the President James
Illinois, Senator Ken
Gov. Hadley of
everson, secretary
Gov. Dunne.

The regular meeting
Bureau of Occupations
500 a. m. tomorrow in
Chicago College club
building.

The Chicago Draw
at "The Bias of
translated from the
theatre hall, Harp
south street.

Mr. Carter H. 1
y at a meeting
ard Woman's Regu
the Bismarck garden
Mrs. Anna Seymour
r to the Woods
idence, 553 East
The social meeting
C. T. E. will be
A. G. Mott, 11
3 p.m. today.

The Carter H. Harl
e club has been o
owing officers: Pre

DREICH
Jewelry
FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
THE BLACK

ARLAND'S
AND
MARION
HARLAND

For my worthy friends, I will pay...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

LOVE
LETTERS

you know how to write a love...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

If You Give Up the One You
Love for Your Religion?

Miss Blake: If you publish the...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Dear Boy: Dearest in all the world

Will I ever know, I wonder...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Following
THEATERS

Program subject to change)
SOUTH SIDE
METROPOLITAN
Today—Matinee and Evening
The Escape
7-PARTS-7
DON'T GET MARRIED UNTIL
YOU SEE THIS PICTURE
HERS : : : OTHERS
ROCKE—8 Cents—10 Cents—15 Cents

RESIDENT

807th BLVD., at CALUMET AVE.
VENUE—Continued to 11 P. M.
Garry of the Royal Mounted
PARTS featuring EDITH STORST, NED
GILES IN SWEDISH NORLAND
OTHERS

ANORAMA

ON FRANKLIN AVE. near 18th ST.
DAY—MAT., 2:30 to 4 P. M.
Kilns presents the funniest of
TOP THIEF ACTS
as on the Cuban A. Harris Play, with
JAY RYAN and HARRY MONTAGNE

ENWOOD

47th and KIMBAKE
LUTHER in a 2 Act Comedy
"HOW CREEPY MADE GOOD"
THREE OTHERS

LAKESIDE

47th and KIMBAKE
LUTHER in a 2 Act Comedy
"HOW CREEPY MADE GOOD"
THREE OTHERS

The Goose Girl

"THE WRONG GIRL"—Two Part Play
with WALLIE VAN

ISTA

Forty-seventh Street
Cottage Grove Avenue
Improved Ventilation System in
WILSON LAKESIDE in His Great
Stage Success
"CHILDREN OF THE GHOST"
by ISRAEL ZANOWITZ

LAKESIDE

47th and KIMBAKE
LUTHER in a 2 Act Comedy
"HOW CREEPY MADE GOOD"
THREE OTHERS

HAMLIN

807th BLVD., at CALUMET AVE.
VENUE—Continued to 11 P. M.
Kilns presents the funniest of
TOP THIEF ACTS
as on the Cuban A. Harris Play, with
JAY RYAN and HARRY MONTAGNE

RAWFORD

Crawford Ave. Near Madison
TODAY—MAT. STARTING AT 1:30
WARD
ABELS IN "After Five"
A LAUGHABLE COMEDY

COLD

3411 W. 12th St.
TODAY and TOMORROW—MAT. at 1:30
FLORENCE REED
"THE DANCING GIRL"

EDDIE ANNEX

DOORS OPEN AT 8:00

MUSIC and the THEATERS

Grand Opera? Yes,
If Public Says So.

CHICAGO will have grand opera...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

MISS FRANCES INGRAM

MISS FRANCES INGRAM...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

News of the Stage

MISS MARIE TEMPEST and her...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

CIVIC MUSIC CONCERTS

The Chicago Music Association...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Oak Park to Have Community Night

"Oak Park's First Community Night"...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

PEARLS—In the Exhibition of
DREICHER Jewels from the New
York establishment and now in
Chicago, is a great collection of loose
Oriental Pearls ranging from 10 to 50
primes, for addition to Necklaces
as Rings, Ear Ornaments or Studs

THE BLACKSTONE
Middle-West Branch

DREICHER & CO
Jewels

57th Avenue, New York
THE BLACKSTONE, CHICAGO

Juiciest, Sweetest Oranges

Just as They Taste in California—at Your Dealer's Now
—say "SUNKIST"

Sunkist Lemons

Order these lemons, too. Serve with
your fish, meats and tea. Use their juice
wherever you now use vinegar.

Cut Out This Reminder

for free book,
"Sunkist Salads and Dressings."
Also gives full information
about our premium plan under which
you can exchange Sunkist wrappers for Wm.
Rogers & Son guaranteed silverware. Address
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
168 W. Lake Street, CHICAGO

Society and Entertainments

Miss Pankhurst
Guest of Goodwins.

An interesting dinner was given last...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Tea Dances to Be
Feature of '15 Lent.

ENTERTAINMENT on the Lenten...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

MRS. FREDERICK CLEVELAND TEST

MRS. FREDERICK CLEVELAND TEST...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

OBITUARY.

MRS. EDSON KEITH, 77 years old...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Churches to Hold
Holiday Rallies.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.
SIMULTANEOUS rally of the
young people of the Reformed
Episcopal churches of several
cities will be held on Wash-
ington's birthday.

Students to Give "Lewisiana"

Students of Lewis Institute are preparing...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Elks to Give Minstrel

The Chicago lodge, E. P. O. Elks No. 4...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Madame

Do you intend to purchase a corset today...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Redfern Corsets

In their variety of fabrics, in their trimmings...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Nineteen East Madison Street

Between State St. and Wabash Ave.
The Warner Brothers Company

Antoinette
Brasserie

\$1.00 to \$12.50

Society and Entertainments

Miss Pankhurst
Guest of Goodwins.

An interesting dinner was given last...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Tea Dances to Be
Feature of '15 Lent.

ENTERTAINMENT on the Lenten...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

MRS. FREDERICK CLEVELAND TEST

MRS. FREDERICK CLEVELAND TEST...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

OBITUARY.

MRS. EDSON KEITH, 77 years old...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Churches to Hold
Holiday Rallies.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.
SIMULTANEOUS rally of the
young people of the Reformed
Episcopal churches of several
cities will be held on Wash-
ington's birthday.

Students to Give "Lewisiana"

Students of Lewis Institute are preparing...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Elks to Give Minstrel

The Chicago lodge, E. P. O. Elks No. 4...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Madame

Do you intend to purchase a corset today...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Redfern Corsets

In their variety of fabrics, in their trimmings...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Nineteen East Madison Street

Between State St. and Wabash Ave.
The Warner Brothers Company

Antoinette
Brasserie

\$1.00 to \$12.50

Society and Entertainments

Miss Pankhurst
Guest of Goodwins.

An interesting dinner was given last...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Tea Dances to Be
Feature of '15 Lent.

ENTERTAINMENT on the Lenten...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

MRS. FREDERICK CLEVELAND TEST

MRS. FREDERICK CLEVELAND TEST...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

OBITUARY.

MRS. EDSON KEITH, 77 years old...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Churches to Hold
Holiday Rallies.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.
SIMULTANEOUS rally of the
young people of the Reformed
Episcopal churches of several
cities will be held on Wash-
ington's birthday.

Students to Give "Lewisiana"

Students of Lewis Institute are preparing...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Elks to Give Minstrel

The Chicago lodge, E. P. O. Elks No. 4...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Madame

Do you intend to purchase a corset today...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Redfern Corsets

In their variety of fabrics, in their trimmings...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Nineteen East Madison Street

Between State St. and Wabash Ave.
The Warner Brothers Company

Antoinette
Brasserie

\$1.00 to \$12.50

Society and Entertainments

Miss Pankhurst
Guest of Goodwins.

An interesting dinner was given last...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Tea Dances to Be
Feature of '15 Lent.

ENTERTAINMENT on the Lenten...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

MRS. FREDERICK CLEVELAND TEST

MRS. FREDERICK CLEVELAND TEST...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

OBITUARY.

MRS. EDSON KEITH, 77 years old...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Churches to Hold
Holiday Rallies.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.
SIMULTANEOUS rally of the
young people of the Reformed
Episcopal churches of several
cities will be held on Wash-
ington's birthday.

Students to Give "Lewisiana"

Students of Lewis Institute are preparing...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Elks to Give Minstrel

The Chicago lodge, E. P. O. Elks No. 4...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Madame

Do you intend to purchase a corset today...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Redfern Corsets

In their variety of fabrics, in their trimmings...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Nineteen East Madison Street

Between State St. and Wabash Ave.
The Warner Brothers Company

Antoinette
Brasserie

\$1.00 to \$12.50

Society and Entertainments

Miss Pankhurst
Guest of Goodwins.

An interesting dinner was given last...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Tea Dances to Be
Feature of '15 Lent.

ENTERTAINMENT on the Lenten...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

MRS. FREDERICK CLEVELAND TEST

MRS. FREDERICK CLEVELAND TEST...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

OBITUARY.

MRS. EDSON KEITH, 77 years old...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Churches to Hold
Holiday Rallies.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.
SIMULTANEOUS rally of the
young people of the Reformed
Episcopal churches of several
cities will be held on Wash-
ington's birthday.

Students to Give "Lewisiana"

Students of Lewis Institute are preparing...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Elks to Give Minstrel

The Chicago lodge, E. P. O. Elks No. 4...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Madame

Do you intend to purchase a corset today...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Redfern Corsets

In their variety of fabrics, in their trimmings...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Nineteen East Madison Street

Between State St. and Wabash Ave.
The Warner Brothers Company

Antoinette
Brasserie

\$1.00 to \$12.50

Society and Entertainments

Miss Pankhurst
Guest of Goodwins.

An interesting dinner was given last...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Tea Dances to Be
Feature of '15 Lent.

ENTERTAINMENT on the Lenten...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

MRS. FREDERICK CLEVELAND TEST

MRS. FREDERICK CLEVELAND TEST...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

OBITUARY.

MRS. EDSON KEITH, 77 years old...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Churches to Hold
Holiday Rallies.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.
SIMULTANEOUS rally of the
young people of the Reformed
Episcopal churches of several
cities will be held on Wash-
ington's birthday.

Students to Give "Lewisiana"

Students of Lewis Institute are preparing...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Elks to Give Minstrel

The Chicago lodge, E. P. O. Elks No. 4...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Madame

Do you intend to purchase a corset today...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Redfern Corsets

In their variety of fabrics, in their trimmings...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Nineteen East Madison Street

Between State St. and Wabash Ave.
The Warner Brothers Company

Antoinette
Brasserie

\$1.00 to \$12.50

Society and Entertainments

Miss Pankhurst
Guest of Goodwins.

An interesting dinner was given last...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Tea Dances to Be
Feature of '15 Lent.

ENTERTAINMENT on the Lenten...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

MRS. FREDERICK CLEVELAND TEST

MRS. FREDERICK CLEVELAND TEST...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

OBITUARY.

MRS. EDSON KEITH, 77 years old...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Churches to Hold
Holiday Rallies.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.
SIMULTANEOUS rally of the
young people of the Reformed
Episcopal churches of several
cities will be held on Wash-
ington's birthday.

Students to Give "Lewisiana"

Students of Lewis Institute are preparing...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Elks to Give Minstrel

The Chicago lodge, E. P. O. Elks No. 4...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Madame

Do you intend to purchase a corset today...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Redfern Corsets

In their variety of fabrics, in their trimmings...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...
As was to be expected, I...

Nineteen East Madison Street

Between State St. and Wabash Ave.
The Warner Brothers Company

Antoinette
Brasserie

\$1.00 to \$12.50

RAILROAD TO SELL CHICAGO LAND NOT IN ACTIVE USE

Pennsylvania Adopts New Policy for Realty Possessions Lying Idle.

The Pennsylvania railroad will dispose immediately of all its property not used directly for railroad purposes. A. McSherry, resident vice president, made the announcement yesterday that brought joy to the Chicagoans who have been wrestling with the "railroad problem" growing out of the policy of holding undeveloped immense tracts of valuable land for possible future terminal purposes.

It is estimated that fully 2,000 parcels of land will be transferred to private ownership and opened up to improvement in Chicago alone, at a total valuation running up into many millions. Including the line east of Pittsburgh, where the same policy will obtain, the Pennsylvania is said to hold accumulated land valued at \$300,000,000. Holdings in Chicago now being posted for sale include the land along the right of way of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, which enters the city from the south, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, which enters on Rockwell and Kinzie streets.

Pennsylvania Leads in Movement.
"The Pennsylvania is one of the first railroads to abandon the policy of heavy landholding," said Vice President McSherry, "except for strictly railroad purposes. In our buying we have frequently had to include more land than we really needed. All this accumulated property is to be sold."

G. E. Coase, who is connected with the Pennsylvania office in Chicago, has been placed in charge of the sales for the railroad in Chicago.

Tram experts asserted the new policy, if carried out in good faith, will go a long way toward settling Chicago's congestion problems. It was pointed out that the Chicago railroads are now holding property for tram track purposes that is not used to 20 per cent of its capacity and that some roads have tram track holdings that are not used to 5 per cent capacity.

Fisher Commends Policy.
Walter L. Fisher of the railway terminal commission was one to commend the new policy.

"Every railroad in Chicago should adopt it," he said, "and if all would get together on the principle of cooperative freight and passenger terminals Chicago would have fewer terminal troubles. We could get rid of all railroad holdings between State and Clark streets and Sixteenth and Harrison streets. We have only three streets open for traffic now between State and Canal streets, as a result of railroad holdings. Under the new policy, where tracks or one story freight houses now stand, there will be ten and two story buildings. Neighborhood property that has been held down by the proximity to the tracks will rise to its real value."

BIG JOB TO KEWANE MAN.
D. J. Elliott, who started as a wagon driver, made Vice President of American Express Co.

Kewanee, Ill., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—D. J. Elliott, son of a Kewanee planter, who started work here as an express wagon driver when 15 years old, today was appointed vice president of the American Express company, with headquarters in New York. He is now president of the Great Northern Express company. His acceptance of the new place today returns him to the same company for which he drove the wagon here thirty-five years ago.

METCALF'S COMET IS BACK.
Sky Wanderer Discovered by Clergyman Scientist Is Reported to Have Appeared Again.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 18.—The reappearance of Metcalf's comet, discovered in 1860 by the clergyman-astronomer of that name, was announced at the Harvard college observatory tonight. The comet was found by Miss H. S. Leavitt on photographs made at the observatory with the 16 inch Metcalf telescope.

ASKS BIG GUNS FOR U. S. COAST

Garrison Wants Them to Outclass Any That Can Be Opposed to Them.

MANY NOW INEFFICIENT

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—Guns of greater range and power than any that could be arrayed against them were asked for American coast defenses in a report of the army board submitted by Secretary Garrison and made public today by the house appropriations committee.

The board's report said it found:
"That the old type twelve inch guns and mortars are not equal in range and power to major caliber guns afloat."
"That by such minor changes in the carriage of the old type twelve inch gun at present placed as will permit an elevation of 15 degrees, and by the provision of a certain proportion of lighter projectiles of approximately 700 pounds weight, an effective range of about 20,000 yards can be given these guns; that these changes should be made."

"That the great majority of our fourteen inch guns, with certain slight changes which have already been ordered and by the supply of a portion of the projectiles of lighter weight than the heaviest now furnished, are suitable in power and range to meet any that may be brought against them."

Urges Modernizing Policy.
The report urged that a policy should be adopted of providing, through annual appropriations, for such modernizing of fortifications as will result in keeping pace with the improvement in armament afloat, and further recommended:

"That wherever it may be necessary to construct new works, especially at important points, such as the entrances of our principal harbors, naval bases, etc., the major caliber guns should be at least a sixteen inch forty-five caliber gun, mounted so as to have the greatest possible protection, and an all around fire where it may be necessary to have such fire."

"That the mortars to be installed in future should be of not less than twelve inch caliber, with a range of at least 21,000 yards."

"The general policy with reference to coast defenses should be to have the armament there replaced of greater range and power than any which can be brought against it."

Will Need \$40,000,000.
Secretary Garrison's statement to the committee reviewed the program for construction of coast defenses which he said would require \$40,000,000.

"The project as revised to date," he said, "calls for 1,201 guns and mortars of calibers from 3 inch to 16 inch, inclusive. Of this number 1,184, or 91 per cent, except 18 are now mounted in fortifications. There remains to be appropriated for 117 guns and mortars."

For the coast guns the secretary said the allowance of ammunition was based on a quantity sufficient for a two hour engagement for half the total number of weapons mounted.

Lessons of the European War.
Mr. Garrison added, had demonstrated that aeroplanes were absolutely essential for scouting, and that automobiles were important in transportation.

Defense Resources Abundant.
In a review of the workings of coast defenses, he said:

"It would not only be impracticable to defend with sea coast fortifications all of the possible landing places upon the coast of the United States, but it has been considered that the country possesses abundant resources for dealing with any force which may set foot upon its shores, if it sees fit to organize them and make them ready for use, and that in forcing an enemy to the character of operations involving the transportation of troops and their equipment and supplies, the coast fortifications enormously increase the magnitude of the task of an enemy attempting to inflict material damage upon the United States over what it would be if such damage could be inflicted by means of a raid of fighting ships alone."

HOOF PLAGUE WIPED OUT.
Quarantine Will Be Lifted in Kane and Other Illinois Counties, Official Reports.

Aurora, Ill., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—Farmers and assistant state veterinarians were today notified by State Veterinarian Dwyer that the quarantine ordered on Kane and other Illinois counties as a result of the hoof and mouth disease will be lifted within the next few days. The lift of the affected herds in Kane county was slaughtered yesterday.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY



Of Checked and Plain Taffeta. Of Plain Color Taffeta. Of Crepe de Chine. Of Checked Foulard and Taffeta. Of Crepe de Chine and Chiffon. Of Crepe de Chine. Of Striped Chiffon and Taffeta.

We Offer to Friday and Saturday Shoppers:

Spring Style Frocks—\$18.75

MADE OF THE NEWEST SILKS—IN AS MANY AS 35 VARIED MODELS

Patrons Acquainted With Our Previous Sales in This Section Will Appreciate Just How Great Are These Values.

Silks Seldom Obtainable in Frocks at This Price Are Offered; Styles Are the Most Advance—Charming for Easter, Street and Present Afternoon Dress Wear.

It is all but impossible for us to put into adequate terms these exceptional values.

Such great quantity in Silk Frocks at one price assures a variety unprecedented and makes choice a pleasure.

Such advance styles are not usually found in a sale. Seven models are illustrated; all of them cleverly designed.

Only a personal examination reveals the true worth of these extraordinary values. All sizes—32 to 46.

For your own satisfaction, we suggest early shopping Friday and Saturday.

SIXTH FLOOR, WABASH AVENUE BUILDING.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

In the February Shoe Sale Are
1,400 Pairs of
Men's Street Boots
at \$4.65

WE believe they are among the best shoe values that can be produced.

Numerous lasts and new effects from our regular lines in such leathers as black calf, tan calf and kid.

The splendid assortment of sizes throughout these men's boots at \$4.65 will afford most satisfactory fittings.



Special Mention—

We also offer eight styles of high grade black calf boots from our \$7 lines, special at \$5.75 Pair

First Floor, South Room.

February 22 is "Bundle Day"—Mandel Autos will call at any Chicago address for contributions and deliver them free to the Pugh Terminal Warehouse.

Mandel Brothers

Lingerie salon—third floor—

Women's soisette pajamas, 68c



Handsomeness evidence the charming quality of these suits. They are in pink, blue, tan, lavender and white. See above illustration. Third floor.

No telephone orders nor mail orders filled in this sale.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

New Spring Suits for Misses
Have Just Arrived—To Be Offered Specially
At \$25

TWO new suits with the latest fashion features cleverly interpreted in the terms of youth. They are

Suits of Fine Gabardine—The Favored Fabric.

In the new blues, newer tans and the newest grays.

One has the loose flare coat back and the frill topped skirt. Sketched here at the right.

—Special at \$25

The other boasts of a mannish equipment of belt and pockets. Sketched here at the left. And it's only one of many styles at

—Special at \$25

Fourth Floor, South Room.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

New Washable School Dresses
at \$2.50 and \$3.75

SUCH specially priced dresses are not an everyday offering. The Dress at the Left Is of Checked Gingham. It is belted, collared and cuffed in pique embroidered in blue, red or green, and its price is

Special—\$2.50

The Dress at the Right Is of White Poplin.

It is belted too, but the belt passes cunningly under the tabs trimming the sleeves.

Special—\$3.75

A Linen Empire Frock in "Natural" Color at \$3.50. And other new frocks of pique, poplin, linen and crepe at \$1.75, \$1.95, \$2.95, up to \$8.75.

And We Also Announce a First Showing of New Spring Coats for Little Girls.

Coats of coverts, serges, checkered cloths, satins and moires, varying in price from \$5 to \$10.75.

A Special Sale of Little Girls' Separate Skirts at \$4.50

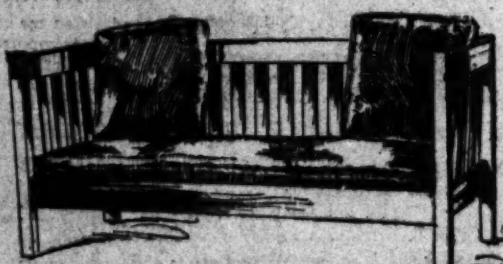
These skirts are especially desirable for wear with the middie, blouses. They are of navy blue serge and blue and green or black-and-white checks. All sizes at \$4.50.

Fourth Floor, North Room.

Revell & Co.

Living Room Furniture

47.75
Reduced from \$72.00



Stickley Fumed Oak Davenport, 72 inches long, 30 inches deep and 34 inches high, with loose spring seat and two pillows covered in genuine gostakin.



Your Choice
17.25
Reduced from \$25.00



Stickley Arts and Crafts Chair and Rocker, extra large and heavy, with loose cushion seat and back covered in genuine gostakin.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Wabash Ave. and Adams St.

AMUSEMENTS

ILLINOIS, 11th St. and Wabash Ave.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING EVER IN A MUSICAL OFFERING.

LAST TIME SUNDAY NIGHT, FEB. 18.

F. Wight Neumann announces ILLINOIS.

THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 20.

OLGA SAMAROFF.

POWERS' MAT. TOMORROW, 1:30.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEB. 22.

THE DUMMY.

A DIRECTIVE COMEDY.

"MORE INTERESTING PLAY AND BEST ALL-ROUND ACTING IN CHICAGO."

AMITON STEVENS IN READER.

GREAT NORTHERN Hippodrome.

11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

WHERE YOU SEE THE BIG ACTS FIRST.

MURDER, MYSTERY, A DOLLAR SHOW.

VAUDEVILLE, THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

AMUSEMENTS

MAJESTIC, 11th St. and Wabash Ave.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING EVER IN A MUSICAL OFFERING.

LAST TIME SUNDAY NIGHT, FEB. 18.

F. Wight Neumann announces ILLINOIS.

THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 20.

OLGA SAMAROFF.

POWERS' MAT. TOMORROW, 1:30.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEB. 22.

THE DUMMY.

A DIRECTIVE COMEDY.

"MORE INTERESTING PLAY AND BEST ALL-ROUND ACTING IN CHICAGO."

AMITON STEVENS IN READER.

GREAT NORTHERN Hippodrome.

11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

WHERE YOU SEE THE BIG ACTS FIRST.

MURDER, MYSTERY, A DOLLAR SHOW.

VAUDEVILLE, THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

AMUSEMENTS

PALACE, 11th St. and Wabash Ave.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING EVER IN A MUSICAL OFFERING.

LAST TIME SUNDAY NIGHT, FEB. 18.

F. Wight Neumann announces ILLINOIS.

THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 20.

OLGA SAMAROFF.

POWERS' MAT. TOMORROW, 1:30.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEB. 22.

THE DUMMY.

A DIRECTIVE COMEDY.

"MORE INTERESTING PLAY AND BEST ALL-ROUND ACTING IN CHICAGO."

AMITON STEVENS IN READER.

GREAT NORTHERN Hippodrome.

11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

WHERE YOU SEE THE BIG ACTS FIRST.

MURDER, MYSTERY, A DOLLAR SHOW.

VAUDEVILLE, THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

AMUSEMENTS

GARRICK, 11th St. and Wabash Ave.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING EVER IN A MUSICAL OFFERING.

LAST TIME SUNDAY NIGHT, FEB. 18.

F. Wight Neumann announces ILLINOIS.

THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 20.

OLGA SAMAROFF.

POWERS' MAT. TOMORROW, 1:30.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEB. 22.

THE DUMMY.

A DIRECTIVE COMEDY.

"MORE INTERESTING PLAY AND BEST ALL-ROUND ACTING IN CHICAGO."

AMITON STEVENS IN READER.

GREAT NORTHERN Hippodrome.

11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

WHERE YOU SEE THE BIG ACTS FIRST.

MURDER, MYSTERY, A DOLLAR SHOW.

VAUDEVILLE, THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

AMUSEMENTS

AUDITORIUM, 11th St. and Wabash Ave.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING EVER IN A MUSICAL OFFERING.

LAST TIME SUNDAY NIGHT, FEB. 18.

F. Wight Neumann announces ILLINOIS.

THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 20.

OLGA SAMAROFF.

POWERS' MAT. TOMORROW, 1:30.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEB. 22.

THE DUMMY.

A DIRECTIVE COMEDY.

"MORE INTERESTING PLAY AND BEST ALL-ROUND ACTING IN CHICAGO."

AMITON STEVENS IN READER.

GREAT NORTHERN Hippodrome.

11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

WHERE YOU SEE THE BIG ACTS FIRST.

MURDER, MYSTERY, A DOLLAR SHOW.

VAUDEVILLE, THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

THE LURE OF THE LURE.

AMUSEMENTS

ORCHESTRA, 11th St. and Wabash Ave.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING EVER IN A MUSICAL OFFERING.

LAST TIME SUNDAY NIGHT, FEB. 18.

F. Wight Neumann announces ILLINOIS.

THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 20.

OLGA SAMAROFF.

POWERS' MAT. TOMORROW, 1:30.

for Misses
Offered Specially



Special at \$25
Equipment of belt and
And it's only one of
Special at \$25

ked material at \$25.
erge at \$25.

the better sort—any young
tion will see at a glance.
earliness" at which they

SCOTT & Co.

School Dresses
d \$3.75

SUCH specially priced
dresses are not
an everyday offering.
The Dress at the
Left Is of Checked
Gingham

It is belted, collared and
cuffed in pique embroidered
in blue, red or green,
and its price is
Special—\$2.50
The Dress at the
Right Is of White
Poplin.

It is belted too, but the
belt passes cunningly un-
der tabs trimming the sleeves.
Special—\$3.75

atural" Color at \$3.50
poplin, linen and crepe are

First Showing of
or Little Girls
acked cloths, satins
ce from \$5 to \$10.75.
Fourth Floor, South Room.

Girls' Separate Skirts
60

desirable for wear with the
y blue serge and blue-and-
All sizes at \$4.50.

th Room.

AMUSEMENTS

ROCHESTER HALL
Symphony Orchestra
SATURDAY EVENING
7:30 P.M.

PERSEUS & VOEGELI ANNOUNCE
THEATRE This Sunday At
LAST THREE WEEKS
HAROLD JOINT REPERTORY
AUER & CASALS

PIANO VIOLONCELLO
ORCHESTRA HALL
THIS MONDAY NIGHT 8:30 P.M.
SCHMITZ'S "WITH PSALM"
COWEN'S "THE VEIL"
APOLLO THEATRE
CLUB

LACKSTONE Night at S. Marshall
LAST THREE WEEKS
CHARLES FROMAN
WILLIAM GILLETTE
BLANCHET BATES
MARIE DORO
"DIPLOMACY"

IT PAYS
TO ADVERTISE
IN THE TRIBUNE

SECTION TWO.
GENERAL NEWS,
MARKETS, WANT ADS.SMALL FARMS
FOR IDLE MEN
A STEP NEARER

City Gardens Association Se-
lects a Committee to Inves-
tigate the Project.

MONEY WILL BE NEEDED.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

Small farms and truck gardens for the unemployed on the vacant lands of the city are one step nearer realization yesterday. Meeting the generous offer of the city gardens association, the city board of directors held a special meeting to decide how far they could offer to help in the project. Their knowledge of the difficulties in the way of making the project a success—at least on a small scale—made them somewhat cautious. As a first step they appointed a special committee consisting of Jens Jensen, George B. Foster, and Miss E. Reider to confer with the trustees of the sanitary district to make an examination of the land which is available for garden use.

Much Depends on Location.
Much will depend on the location of the land in relation to the crowded industrial districts of the city, as also on the amount of fertilization, ditching, and other work which will be necessary to put it into good condition.

It is proposed that the committee shall make a trip of inspection over the land offered by the district either tomorrow or the first of next week. On the result of the conference and visit of inspection will largely depend the success of the whole plan.

If the plan is undertaken on a large scale it is suggested that the emergency industrial commission, to which is to be turned over the money raised by the Old Time Newsboys, may be willing to donate a part of its funds for the work of preparing the land for planting.

Jobs for Some Right Away.
It probably will be necessary to ditch some of the offered land and to clear and level other portions, and a considerable number of men might be employed almost immediately on that work.

A little later the cooperation of the foreign language newspapers will be asked, as it is especially desired to find small farms for unemployed immigrants who were trained gardeners and farmers before coming to this country and will therefore be able to get the best results from the land.

There are thousands of such people in the crowded industrial centers of Chicago who have been trained to agriculture, all their lives and who have other talents. They are thus forced into the ranks of unemployed labor, on which the burden of unemployment fall quickest and heaviest.

Must Have Money.
It will be necessary, if the plan is put through, to ask for contributions from the public to pay the cost of putting the land in order for planting. Already a tentative plan has been received to have the plows, harrows, and machine work necessary for cultivating the land. It is also understood that some of the needed fertilizers will be contributed.

An effort will also be made to secure from the agricultural department in Washington a considerable quantity of garden and crop seeds, such as are now distributed by the con among the members of the various members of congress. Any deficiency in the amount of seeds needed will be supplied at less than wholesale cost.

Expert Farmer on the Staff.
The city gardens' association has no expert farmer on its staff, whose work is to visit the gardens regularly, consult and advise with the farmers as to their crops and the best methods of cultivation. They have found that much better results are obtained when such regular supervision is in force.

Meantime THE TRIBUNE will be glad to receive offers of other vacant plots of land which owners are willing to turn over to be used as a garden during the coming summer. It will be necessary in each case to permit occupancy of the land until the crop is harvested in the fall.

"Tribune" Will Help.
THE TRIBUNE will also do its best to find suitable vacant property which may be used as a garden for any resident of the city who wishes to undertake the work. So far as possible garden plots will be found close to the residence of the prospective farmer. People who wish seriously to undertake the making of a garden are invited to send their names and addresses to THE TRIBUNE.

Among the offers received during the day is one from a man owning about half an acre of land near One Hundred and Twentieth street and Stewart avenue. If there is a family wishing to have a garden, to whom that locality is convenient, it will be put into touch with the owner of the property.

Did She Pose for "Queen Esther" Statue?



Aphrodite of Capua, a statue somewhat similar to the "Queen Esther" copy for which Miss Mary M. McDermott was the model.

KIN'S FUNERAL
BRINGS ARREST

David S. Strauss Taken on
Swindle Charge in De-
troit After Long Search.

David S. Strauss, formerly proprietor of a pretentious millinery shop in the Mallery building at 434 South Wabash avenue, was locked in a cell in Detroit yesterday. Strauss was wanted in Chicago on charges that he obtained between \$25,000 and \$50,000 by swindling banks and wholesale millinery houses.

The Burns agency, acting for the American Bankers' association, caused Strauss' arrest after a search of seven months. The death of his wife's sister in Detroit gave the agency the clue which led to the capture.

Vanished Last August.
Strauss left Chicago last August. No trace of him could be obtained by detectives. Later the operatives learned of his wife's relatives. A few days ago a Detroit paper published a death notice of Mrs. Rene F. De Ciers and gave the name of Mrs. David S. Strauss as a sister.

Operatives trailed Mrs. Strauss from the funeral and were soon able to locate Strauss. A warrant charging Strauss with operating a confidence game and embezzlement was issued on complaint of George S. Fayer, representing the Lincoln Trust company of Chicago.

Strauss worked his alleged swindle in an unusual manner, say the police. He opened a shop in the Mallery building and is said to have sold his stock through department stores. He would send a quantity of goods to a store to be used in his special sale. The store would receipt for the goods when they arrived.

Borrowed Money, It Is Said.
Strauss took these receipts to the banks and is said to have represented he had sold the goods, and then borrowed money on them. Then through a previous arrangement with the department store, Strauss is said to have conducted the sale of hats in the store, paying the store a rental for the space, but supplying his own salesmen and likewise collecting the money for the goods.

He failed to pay the notes, it is charged, and it is also said he often neglected to pay for his stocks. Strauss and his wife lived at 384 Wilson avenue. He will be brought to Chicago at once.

Incontrovertible Evidence
Advertising Printed by Chicago
Morning Papers

Thursday, February 18, 1915
The Tribune 74.56 columns
The other morning papers combined . . . 73.67 columns
Tribune's excess89 columns

The Daily Tribune has more paid circulation than the other Chicago morning papers combined.
The Sunday Tribune has more paid circulation than any other newspaper west of New York City.

The Chicago Tribune
The World's Greatest Newspaper
(Trade Mark Registered)
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

HUSBAND GETS
LIFE SENTENCE
STATUE FIGURES
IN ESTATE SUIT

Howard Margetts Ordered
to Stay at Home Six Even-
ings Out of Week.

Monogamists, teamsters, chauffeurs, carpenters, scrubwomen, and laborers appeared last night in the opening of the night session of the Court of Domestic Relations.

Municipal Judge Sabath, who presided, said at the close of the session that he had not before realized the full value of the court. There had been many dollars in salary saved, and in practically every case it was lack of money which caused the trouble. The money was saved where every cent counted, he said, and the danger of losing jobs through being forced to spend a day in court was overcome.

No one who appeared was sent to jail. Every person who was back in domestic payments was given another chance.

The Firefide for Howard.
Judge Sabath sentenced one man, however, to six nights a week at home. He was Howard Margetts, who appeared with his wife, Anna. Howard told a short story of domestic bliss—home, a job, a wife, and baby. Anna, a stately, gathered tears in her handkerchief meanwhile.

"You're keeping something back," said Judge Sabath.
"He won't stay home nights," said Anna. "It's all right except for that. I want him home by me and not out drinking."

"We shall put you under a peace bond of \$1,000 to stay at home nights," said Judge Sabath.
"I want a little freedom," complained the defendant. "He allowed one night a week out and every second Sunday afternoon for the meeting of his union."

When Judge Lost His Smile.
Judge Sabath lost his smile only once. That was when two girls spoke bitterly against their mother, who was crying in front of the bench. The girls had caused their mother's arrest for trying to force her way into the home of their father, George M. Graham of 3521 North Paulina street, with whom they lived. A son upheld the mother as strongly as the daughters denounced her. Mr. Graham said he would pay her \$20 a week.

One woman admitted that her husband, who was separated from her, was unable to pay \$5 a week, and she said she would be willing to accept \$10 until he got work.

At the close of the session, Judge Sabath said he was impressed with the good the court will do.

"It is wonderful," he said. "I believe there is nothing in this court but equals it. I don't advise it for the other branches of the court, but for the Court of Domestic Relations I believe it is going to do a world of good."

OPERATE ON NEW BORN BABY
Requires 140 Stitches to Unite Ab-
dominal Wall of Child Nine
Hours Old at Stretcher.

Pontiac, Ill., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—What is probably the only case on record of an operation on a 9-hour old infant, Bettina May West of Cornell, Ill., occurred recently at St. Mary's hospital in Stretcher, Ill. It involved the sewing together of the peritoneal tissue to the two facets and the muscular tissue which had failed to unite and form the abdominal wall. One hundred and forty-two stitches were taken to make the operation complete. The baby was taken from Cornell to Stretcher three hours after birth.

SHIP BILL DEAD;
MEASURE SENT
TO CONFERENCE

Foes of Purchase Also Have
River and Harbor Appropria-
tion Cut to \$20,000,000.

ALL NEW PROJECTS LOST.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—The administrator's ship purchase bill formally was pronounced dead by the "doctors" in charge of it at 7 o'clock this evening.

At that hour it was sent to conference by a unanimous vote of the senate. The vote was unanimous as a result of an agreement reached earlier in the day between the friends and opponents of the measure.

Under its terms, if the conferees fix up their differences, the measure will not be reported back to the senate before Feb. 27. It probably will not be reported then. If revived at that late date the Republicans easily can filibuster it to death by March 4.

River's "Pork" Cut Out.
Not only have the opponents of the measure won a great victory in having it laid aside, but they have duplicated their triumph of last fall in trying the "pork" out of the river and harbor appropriation bill.

Included in the agreement to discontinue consideration of the shipping bill was another arrangement whereby the river and harbor appropriation bill will be cut to \$20,000,000 or under, all of the money to be spent on the maintenance of existing projects and none on new ones.

Senator Burton of Ohio, who opened the fight on the ship purchase bill, insisted upon this reduction in the river and harbor measure.

Seeks Nonpartisan Board.
Before the shipping bill was sent to conference Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan offered as a substitute the proposition of this Chicago Tribune to create a nonpartisan shipping commission to investigate the needs of the American merchant marine.

The senate voted this town, 22 to 21, for the agreement.

Senator Smith served notice he would call up his resolution in another form later on.

BRIEF BUT FULL OF ACTION
HAS BEEN HIS MARRIED LIFE.

Albert L. Von Degen's Chronicle of
It in Divorce Petition Fairly
Takes One's Breath Away.

He married Mrs. Lillian von Degen on Oct. 1, 1914.
She "went into fits of passion and rage" shortly thereafter.

She struck him with a hairpin Nov. 28, 1914.
She struck him with a pair of shears Nov. 27, 1914.

She threw boiling water at him Dec. 1, 1914.
She struck him with a hammer Dec. 12, 1914.

She packed up her wearing apparel and left Dec. 18, 1914.
He filed a bill for divorce Feb. 18, 1915, making allegations as above.

His name is Albert L. von Degen.

RAY PFANSHIMID FREED
OF THIRD MURDER CHARGE.

Bearsted Following Verdict at
Princeton to Face Trial as Slayer
of His Father.

Quincy, Ill., Feb. 18.—Ray Pfanschmidt was today freed of the charge of the murder of his father and his trial was set for next Monday.

After the verdict today, Pfanschmidt was rearrested for the murder of his father and his trial was set for next Monday.

SOME TRIP, THIS ELOPEMENT
Girl Who Disappeared from Evanston Home Gets Los Angeles Wedding Permit.

Here is the champion long distance elopement.
A week ago last Monday George E. Lundin of the real estate firm of Lundin & Olander disappeared from his home at 3540 North Ashland avenue. At the same time Miss Bertha Johnson left her home in Evanston.

Friends said they had stopped, but where to?
Yesterday THE TRIBUNE correspondent out in Los Angeles answered the question with the following terse writ:

"George E. Lundin, 46 and Bertha Johnson, 27, both of Chicago, get marriage license here."

John and Ivan Kiss.
Yet John and Ivan kissed and made up when the well known jukebox was through with them.

Next appeared Señor Mendosa and Señor Sam.
"I signed a contract a year ago last fall," said Uncle Sam. "The other party was Willie Bryan and Woody Wilson. I hired them as my managers."

"You didn't pay them enough," suggested the court.
"I've paid them too much already," said Uncle Sam.

The local session of the Universal court closed with the appearance of "The Grape Juice King," an operator, with Harold Drydenforth in the role of Grape Juice King, surname Bryan, and a chorus of nurses, all of whom were dressed beneath their Red Cross costumes.

Bugs, Bugs, Bugs, Bugs, Bugs.



INT HARV

COMMON S
Shares Sell Down
cline of 10 Poi

Last Previous

UNION CARBIDE

International Harvester common stock sold on the market yesterday at 60. This price is the highest since the last previous several weeks ago. It is the highest price at which the stock has traded in on the local market. These shares show a gain of 10 points since the purchase of the International Harvester company of New Jersey stock is quoted around 50.

The Harvester corporation is a leading foreign business and the stock is in a strong standing still. There has been a considerable increase in the stock in the last year and it is largely held by holding company shares.

Union Carbide stock is at the price recorded in the market. A short time ago the stock was at 50.

Union Carbide Division. As the dividend per share for Carbide there are no pending rumors. It is an excellent authority that is determined on in the water either stock or cash.

Swift & Co. shares have in view of the further buying is considered good.

Sears-Roebuck company. This compares well with the dividend and the activity has not been Gas was fractionally increased has receded since the previous annual figures of earnings.

In the bond department a great deal of activity again sold at 90%.

The inquiry for City Railway

Oil Industry Sh
The crude oil industry is experiencing a setback may be noted regarding crude oil. The last of a barrel, made by the company, the new 40 a barrel.

Meanwhile, the January the pipe line companies smaller shipments, as December, 1914, and in considerable decrease in due with January, 1914.

Curb Market I
The outside market shown no improvement. The general test lower. Middle West offered have been rather probably be another \$500,000 of a discount.

Great Lakes Dredge
 profiled as much as was
 the resumption of divi-
 cent basin. There is
 for Gypsum preferred.
 are holding firm. Quote

• STOCK

American Chicle [com].....
 American Chicle [pdf].....
 Am. Cork & Hse [com].....
 Am. Park & Hse [pdf].....
 American Gas & Rice [com].....
 American Gas & Rice [pdf].....
 American Honey [com].....
 American Honey [pdf].....
 American Utilities [com].....
 American Utilities [pdf].....
 Am. Public Utilities [pdf].....
 Am. Type Foundry [com].....
 Am. Type Foundry [pdf].....
 Am. Water & Light [com].....
 Am. Water & Light [pdf].....
 Atlantic Electric Co. [com].....
 Avery [com].....
 Avery [pdf].....
 DeLack & Wilcox.....
 Hensley Bros. & Co.....
 Baitry-Ostrander [com].....

Burgess Creamery [pdf]
Burgess Dairy Co. [pdf]
Burgess's Cond. Milk [pdf]
Butner & Linslie Co. [pdf]
Cabinets Adding [pdf]
Chiles Brothers
By-Products Cokc Corp.
City-Sterile Food Preserv.
Cities Service [pdf]
Clarks Tins [pdf]
Clayton Hotel [pdf]
Clifford Hotel [pdf]
Coca-Cola Co. [com.]
Consumers Co. [pdf]
Cooking Range Co.
Danks & Co. [pdf]
Desha Hotel [pdf]
Detroit Fire Power [pdf]
Elgin National Watch
Emerson-brantm [com.]
Emerson-brantm [pdf]
Federal Sign System [com.]
Federal Sign System [pdf]
First State Phonos.
Fry River Buttes
Goodyear T. & R. [com.]
Goodyear T. & R. [pdf]
Green Lake Dredge [pdf]
Hart Schaffner & Marx [co.]
Hotel La Salle [pdf]
Hotel Sherman [pdf]
Hotel Sherman [pdf]

12. Northern Utilities [cont.]
 13. Traction [cont.]
 14. Railroad
 15. Knifing Switch & Sup.
 16. Air Products [cont.]
 17. Mutual Utilities [cont.]
 18. Middle West Utilities [cont.]
 19. Milling Flour [pdf]
 20. Portland Cement
 21. National Wardrobe
 22. National Cash Register
 23. National Grocer [cont.]
 24. National Grocer [cont.]
 25. Naylor & Co.
 26. Northwest Teat Co.
 27. New York Yards
 28. Otis Elevator [cont.]
 29. Otis Elevator [pdf]
 30. Pacific Acropolis
 31. Pacific Gas & Elec. [cont.]
 32. Pettibone-Mulliken [cont.]
 33. Pettibone-Mulliken [cont.]
 34. Public Service [cont.]
 35. Public Service [pdf]
 36. Radio Motor Car
 37. Radio Motor Truck
 38. Royal Baking Powder [cont.]
 39. Royal Baking Powder [cont.]
 40. Standard Gas & Elec. [cont.]
 41. Standard Gas & Elec. [cont.]
 42. Stewart-War's Speed
 43. Stewart-War's Speed
 44. Sullivan Machinery Co.

Alabarger & Sons Co. [1941]
 Tr-City Ry. & Lt. [1941]
 Union Carbide [1941]
 United Light & Ry. [1941]
 United Lt. & Ry. [1941]
 United Lt. & Ry. new [1941]
 S. S. Gypsum [1941]
 S. S. Gypsum [1941]
 Western Electric Co. [1941]
 Wills-Overland [1941]
 Wills-Overland [1941]
 Michigan Central
 The \$1,000,000 4%
 Michigan Central
 which mature on M
 and retired on that d
 the notes to meet the
 derived from the s
 per cent one year no
 from funds now in
 ury.
 The old note hold
 privileges of exchan

for the new notes

**TOES OF HOGS
CONTINUE SLUMP**

Net Drops 10¢ to 15¢ Cents
Cause Embargoes Curb
Shipping Demand.

ATTLE VALUES FIRM

Stock quotations

VE STOCK QUOTATIONS

HOGS.
Choice mixed, 6.25-6.50;
choice medium weight, 6.00-6.25;
selected butchers, 5.75-6.00;
according to weight, 5.50-5.75;
according to weight, 5.25-5.50.

CATTLE.
Good to choice, 5.00-5.25;
fair to good, 4.75-5.00;
common to fair, 4.50-4.75;
cows, 4.00-4.50;
heifers, 3.75-4.00;
calves, 3.50-3.75;
prime yearlings, 5.25-5.50.

SHEEP.
Wethers, 4.00-4.25;
ewes, 3.75-4.00;
lambs, 3.50-3.75;
prime yearlings, 4.25-4.50.

**INT. HARV. CORP.
COMMON SLUMPS**

Shares Sell Down to 60, De-
cline of 10 Points from
Last Previous Sale.

UNION CARBIDE ACTIVE.

International Harvester corporation
common stock sold on the local exchange
yesterday at 60. This is a drop of ten
points since the last previous sale, made
about a week ago. It is the lowest price
at which the shares have been
traded on the local exchange.
These shares should not be confused
with those of the International Harvester
company of New Jersey. The latter
stock is quoted around 98.

The Harvester corporation operates the
tobacco business and this of necessity is
a losing business. There has been no trading
of consequence in the issue. Presumably
it is being sold by holders of Harvester
common shares.

Union Carbide stock was freely traded
and the price receded from 150 to 151 1/2.
A short time ago the stock was around
140. The basis for the rise then was not
known. The buying yesterday was
attributed to be of fair quality.

BAROMETER OF THE MARKET

Average of Closing Prices of Twenty Leading New York Stocks.	
Thursday, Feb. 18.	79.12
Wednesday, Feb. 17.	79.11
Tuesday, Feb. 16.	79.10
Monday, Feb. 15.	79.09
Sunday, Feb. 14.	79.08
Saturday, Feb. 13.	79.07
Friday, Feb. 12.	79.06
Thursday, Feb. 11.	79.05
Wednesday, Feb. 10.	79.04
Tuesday, Feb. 9.	79.03
Monday, Feb. 8.	79.02
Sunday, Feb. 7.	79.01
Saturday, Feb. 6.	79.00
Friday, Feb. 5.	78.99
Thursday, Feb. 4.	78.98
Wednesday, Feb. 3.	78.97
Tuesday, Feb. 2.	78.96
Monday, Feb. 1.	78.95
Sunday, Jan. 31.	78.94
Saturday, Jan. 30.	78.93
Friday, Jan. 29.	78.92
Thursday, Jan. 28.	78.91
Wednesday, Jan. 27.	78.90
Tuesday, Jan. 26.	78.89
Monday, Jan. 25.	78.88
Sunday, Jan. 24.	78.87
Saturday, Jan. 23.	78.86
Friday, Jan. 22.	78.85
Thursday, Jan. 21.	78.84
Wednesday, Jan. 20.	78.83
Tuesday, Jan. 19.	78.82
Monday, Jan. 18.	78.81
Sunday, Jan. 17.	78.80
Saturday, Jan. 16.	78.79
Friday, Jan. 15.	78.78
Thursday, Jan. 14.	78.77
Wednesday, Jan. 13.	78.76
Tuesday, Jan. 12.	78.75
Monday, Jan. 11.	78.74
Sunday, Jan. 10.	78.73
Saturday, Jan. 9.	78.72
Friday, Jan. 8.	78.71
Thursday, Jan. 7.	78.70
Wednesday, Jan. 6.	78.69
Tuesday, Jan. 5.	78.68
Monday, Jan. 4.	78.67
Sunday, Jan. 3.	78.66
Saturday, Jan. 2.	78.65
Friday, Jan. 1.	78.64
Thursday, Dec. 31.	78.63
Wednesday, Dec. 30.	78.62
Tuesday, Dec. 29.	78.61
Monday, Dec. 28.	78.60
Sunday, Dec. 27.	78.59
Saturday, Dec. 26.	78.58
Friday, Dec. 25.	78.57
Thursday, Dec. 24.	78.56
Wednesday, Dec. 23.	78.55
Tuesday, Dec. 22.	78.54
Monday, Dec. 21.	78.53
Sunday, Dec. 20.	78.52
Saturday, Dec. 19.	78.51
Friday, Dec. 18.	78.50
Thursday, Dec. 17.	78.49
Wednesday, Dec. 16.	78.48
Tuesday, Dec. 15.	78.47
Monday, Dec. 14.	78.46
Sunday, Dec. 13.	78.45
Saturday, Dec. 12.	78.44
Friday, Dec. 11.	78.43
Thursday, Dec. 10.	78.42
Wednesday, Dec. 9.	78.41
Tuesday, Dec. 8.	78.40
Monday, Dec. 7.	78.39
Sunday, Dec. 6.	78.38
Saturday, Dec. 5.	78.37
Friday, Dec. 4.	78.36
Thursday, Dec. 3.	78.35
Wednesday, Dec. 2.	78.34
Tuesday, Dec. 1.	78.33
Monday, Dec. 31.	78.32
Sunday, Dec. 30.	78.31
Saturday, Dec. 29.	78.30
Friday, Dec. 28.	78.29
Thursday, Dec. 27.	78.28
Wednesday, Dec. 26.	78.27
Tuesday, Dec. 25.	78.26
Monday, Dec. 24.	78.25
Sunday, Dec. 23.	78.24
Saturday, Dec. 22.	78.23
Friday, Dec. 21.	78.22
Thursday, Dec. 20.	78.21
Wednesday, Dec. 19.	78.20
Tuesday, Dec. 18.	78.19
Monday, Dec. 17.	78.18
Sunday, Dec. 16.	78.17
Saturday, Dec. 15.	78.16
Friday, Dec. 14.	78.15
Thursday, Dec. 13.	78.14
Wednesday, Dec. 12.	78.13
Tuesday, Dec. 11.	78.12
Monday, Dec. 10.	78.11
Sunday, Dec. 9.	78.10
Saturday, Dec. 8.	78.09
Friday, Dec. 7.	78.08
Thursday, Dec. 6.	78.07
Wednesday, Dec. 5.	78.06
Tuesday, Dec. 4.	78.05
Monday, Dec. 3.	78.04
Sunday, Dec. 2.	78.03
Saturday, Dec. 1.	78.02
Friday, Jan. 1.	78.01
Thursday, Jan. 2.	78.00
Wednesday, Jan. 3.	77.99
Tuesday, Jan. 4.	77.98
Monday, Jan. 5.	77.97
Sunday, Jan. 6.	77.96
Saturday, Jan. 7.	77.95
Friday, Jan. 8.	77.94
Thursday, Jan. 9.	77.93
Wednesday, Jan. 10.	77.92
Tuesday, Jan. 11.	77.91
Monday, Jan. 12.	77.90
Sunday, Jan. 13.	77.89
Saturday, Jan. 14.	77.88
Friday, Jan. 15.	77.87
Thursday, Jan. 16.	77.86
Wednesday, Jan. 17.	77.85
Tuesday, Jan. 18.	77.84
Monday, Jan. 19.	77.83
Sunday, Jan. 20.	77.82
Saturday, Jan. 21.	77.81
Friday, Jan. 22.	77.80
Thursday, Jan. 23.	77.79
Wednesday, Jan. 24.	77.78
Tuesday, Jan. 25.	77.77
Monday, Jan. 26.	77.76
Sunday, Jan. 27.	77.75
Saturday, Jan. 28.	77.74
Friday, Jan. 29.	77.73
Thursday, Jan. 30.	77.72
Wednesday, Jan. 31.	77.71
Tuesday, Feb. 1.	77.70
Monday, Feb. 2.	77.69
Sunday, Feb. 3.	77.68
Saturday, Feb. 4.	77.67
Friday, Feb. 5.	77.66
Thursday, Feb. 6.	77.65
Wednesday, Feb. 7.	77.64
Tuesday, Feb. 8.	77.63
Monday, Feb. 9.	77.62
Sunday, Feb. 10.	77.61
Saturday, Feb. 11.	77.60
Friday, Feb. 12.	77.59
Thursday, Feb. 13.	77.58
Wednesday, Feb. 14.	77.57
Tuesday, Feb. 15.	77.56
Monday, Feb. 16.	77.55
Sunday, Feb. 17.	77.54
Saturday, Feb. 18.	77.53
Friday, Feb. 19.	77.52
Thursday, Feb. 20.	77.51
Wednesday, Feb. 21.	77.50
Tuesday, Feb. 22.	77.49
Monday, Feb. 23.	77.48
Sunday, Feb. 24.	77.47
Saturday, Feb. 25.	77.46
Friday, Feb. 26.	77.45
Thursday, Feb. 27.	77.44
Wednesday, Feb. 28.	77.43
Tuesday, Feb. 29.	77.42
Monday, Feb. 30.	77.41
Sunday, Mar. 1.	77.40
Saturday, Mar. 2.	77.39
Friday, Mar. 3.	77.38
Thursday, Mar. 4.	77.37
Wednesday, Mar. 5.	77.36
Tuesday, Mar. 6.	77.35
Monday, Mar. 7.	77.34
Sunday, Mar. 8.	77.33
Saturday, Mar. 9.	77.32
Friday, Mar. 10.	77.31
Thursday, Mar. 11.	77.30
Wednesday, Mar. 12.	77.29
Tuesday, Mar. 13.	77.28
Monday, Mar. 14.	77.27
Sunday, Mar. 15.	77.26
Saturday, Mar. 16.	77.25
Friday, Mar. 17.	77.24
Thursday, Mar. 18.	77.23
Wednesday, Mar. 19.	77.22
Tuesday, Mar. 20.	77.21
Monday, Mar. 21.	77.20
Sunday, Mar. 22.	77.19
Saturday, Mar. 23.	77.18
Friday, Mar. 24.	77.17
Thursday, Mar. 25.	77.16
Wednesday, Mar. 26.	77.15
Tuesday, Mar. 27.	77.14
Monday, Mar. 28.	77.13
Sunday, Mar. 29.	77.12
Saturday, Mar. 30.	77.11
Friday, Mar. 31.	77.10
Thursday, Apr. 1.	77.09
Wednesday, Apr. 2.	77.08
Tuesday, Apr. 3.	77.07
Monday, Apr. 4.	77.06
Sunday, Apr. 5.	77.05
Saturday, Apr. 6.	77.04
Friday, Apr. 7.	77.03
Thursday, Apr. 8.	77.02
Wednesday, Apr. 9.	77.01
Tuesday, Apr. 10.	77.00
Monday, Apr. 11.	76.99
Sunday, Apr. 12.	76.98
Saturday, Apr. 13.	76.97
Friday, Apr. 14.	76.96
Thursday, Apr. 15.	76.95
Wednesday, Apr. 16.	76.94
Tuesday, Apr. 17.	76.93
Monday, Apr. 18.	76.92
Sunday, Apr. 19.	76.91
Saturday, Apr. 20.	76.90
Friday, Apr. 21.	76.89
Thursday, Apr. 22.	76.88
Wednesday, Apr. 23.	76.87
Tuesday, Apr. 24.	76.86
Monday, Apr. 25.	76.85
Sunday, Apr. 26.	76.84
Saturday, Apr. 27.	76.83
Friday, Apr. 28.	76.82
Thursday, Apr. 29.	76.81
Wednesday, Apr. 30.	76.80
Tuesday, May 1.	76.79
Monday, May 2.	76.78
Sunday, May 3.	76.77
Saturday, May 4.	76.76
Friday, May 5.	76.75
Thursday, May 6.	76.74
Wednesday, May 7.	76.73
Tuesday, May 8.	76.72
Monday, May 9.	76.71
Sunday, May 10.	76.70
Saturday, May 11.	76.69
Friday, May 12.	76.68
Thursday, May 13.	76.67
Wednesday, May 14.	76.66
Tuesday, May 15.	76.65
Monday, May 16.	76.64
Sunday, May 17.	76.63
Saturday, May 18.	76.62
Friday, May 19.	76.61
Thursday, May 20.	76.60
Wednesday, May 21.	76.59
Tuesday, May 22.	76.58
Monday, May 23.	76.57
Sunday, May 24.	76.56
Saturday, May 25.	76.55
Friday, May 26.	76.54
Thursday, May 27.	76.53
Wednesday, May 28.	76.52
Tuesday, May 29.	76.51
Monday, May 30.	76.50
Sunday, May 31.	76.49
Saturday, Jun. 1.	76.48
Friday, Jun. 2.	76.47
Thursday, Jun. 3.	76.46
Wednesday, Jun. 4.	76.45
Tuesday, Jun. 5.	76.44
Monday, Jun. 6.	76.43
Sunday, Jun. 7.	76.42
Saturday, Jun. 8.	76.41
Friday, Jun. 9.	76.40
Thursday, Jun. 10.	76.39
Wednesday, Jun. 11.	76.38
Tuesday, Jun. 12.	76.37
Monday, Jun. 13.	76.36
Sunday, Jun. 14.	76.35
Saturday, Jun. 15.	76.34
Friday, Jun. 16.	76.33
Thursday, Jun. 17.	76.32
Wednesday, Jun. 18.	76.31
Tuesday, Jun. 19.	76.30
Monday, Jun. 20.	76.29
Sunday, Jun. 21.	76.28
Saturday, Jun. 22.	76.27
Friday, Jun. 23.	76.26
Thursday, Jun. 24.	76.25
Wednesday, Jun. 25.	76.24
Tuesday, Jun. 26.	76.23
Monday, Jun. 27.	76.22
Sunday, Jun. 28.	76.21
Saturday, Jun. 29.	76.20
Friday, Jun. 30.	76.19
Thursday, Jul. 1.	76.18
Wednesday, Jul. 2.	76.17
Tuesday, Jul. 3.	76.16
Monday, Jul. 4.	76.15
Sunday, Jul. 5.	76.14
Saturday, Jul. 6.	76.13
Friday, Jul. 7.	76.12
Thursday, Jul. 8.	76.11
Wednesday, Jul. 9.	76.10
Tuesday, Jul. 10.	76.09
Monday, Jul. 11.	76.08
Sunday, Jul. 12.	76.07
Saturday, Jul. 13.	76.06
Friday, Jul. 14.	76.05
Thursday, Jul. 15.	76.04
Wednesday, Jul. 16.	76.03
Tuesday, Jul. 17.	76.02
Monday, Jul. 18.	76.01
Sunday, Jul. 19.	76.00
Saturday, Jul. 20.	75.99
Friday, Jul. 21.	75.98
Thursday, Jul. 22.	75.97
Wednesday, Jul. 23.	75.96
Tuesday, Jul. 24.	75.95
Monday, Jul. 25.	75.94
Sunday, Jul. 26.	75.93
Saturday, Jul. 27.	75.92
Friday, Jul. 28.	75.91
Thursday, Jul. 29.	75.90
Wednesday, Jul. 30.	75.89
Tuesday, Aug. 1.	75.88
Monday, Aug. 2.	75.87
Sunday, Aug. 3.	75.86
Saturday, Aug. 4.	75.85
Friday, Aug. 5.	75.84
Thursday, Aug. 6.	75.83
Wednesday, Aug. 7.	75.82
Tuesday, Aug. 8.	75.81
Monday, Aug. 9.	75.80
Sunday, Aug. 10.	75.79
Saturday, Aug. 11.	75.78
Friday, Aug. 12.	75.77
Thursday, Aug. 13.	75.76
Wednesday, Aug. 14.	75.75
Tuesday, Aug. 15.	75.74
Monday, Aug. 16.	75.73
Sunday, Aug. 17.	75.72
Saturday, Aug. 18.	75.71
Friday, Aug. 19.	75.70
Thursday, Aug. 20.	75.69
Wednesday, Aug. 21.	75.68
Tuesday, Aug. 22.	75.67
Monday, Aug. 23.	75.66
Sunday, Aug. 24.	75.65
Saturday, Aug. 25.	75.64
Friday, Aug. 26.	75.63
Thursday, Aug. 27.	75.62
Wednesday, Aug. 28.	75.61
Tuesday, Aug. 29.	75.60
Monday, Aug. 30.	75.59
Sunday, Aug. 31.	75.58
Saturday, Sep. 1.	75.57
Friday, Sep. 2.	75.56
Thursday, Sep. 3.	75.55
Wednesday, Sep. 4.	75.54
Tuesday, Sep. 5.	75.53
Monday, Sep. 6.	75.52
Sunday, Sep. 7.	75.51
Saturday, Sep. 8.	75.50

EXPORT DEMAND RAILLIES GRAINS

Foreigners Reported Buying 3,000,000 Bu Wheat and Much Corn and Oats.

SHORTS TURN BUYERS.

Enormous export sales of wheat reported at the seaboard yesterday turned the speculative tide in favor of the bulls, and prices advanced rapidly after a big break early. May sold down to \$1.53, 1/2, and closed at \$1.61, a net gain for the day of 1/2c, and July closed at \$1.33, a gain for the day of 1/2c, after selling down to \$1.28.

There was a little hesitancy on the part of buyers, due to the possibility of exports being affected by the blockade of English and French ports, but when it became known that an immense export business was being done there was a rush to cover and shorts had difficulty in buying the wheat they sold early. All through the day there was active commission house buying of May, led by Harris-Winthrop, Ware-Leland, Barroll, and Nye-Jenks, with Keusch-Schwartz a late buyer of May. Much of the May buying was supposed to have been against export sales.

Exporters Advance Bids.
Late reports placed the total export sales since the close on Wednesday at 3,000,000 bu. If these figures were correct it indicated a tremendous demand from the outside. Supplies of wheat and flour in this country, especially in Italy and Holland, are said to be light. France, Greece, Holland, England, and Italy were said to have been buyers yesterday, and charters for the shipment of grain continue heavy.

On Wednesday Ohio and Indiana were said to have been underselling Chicago, but yesterday seaboard exporters paid from \$c to 7c over the prices of the previous day for the same wheat. A good business has been done recently in spring wheat now at Buffalo. Winnipeg reported a good demand for wheat for opening of navigation shipment. Total shipments from all countries, especially from the United States, are said to have been 110,000,000 bu. less than for the same time a year ago.

Country Sells Less Wheat.
Country sales were much smaller than recently. In the northwest recent heavy receipts have been due to shipments from country elevator stocks as country marketings of spring wheat are light. Minneapolis stocks decreased 750,000 bu. for five days. Receipts here were 80 cars with 104 cars inspected yesterday. Primary receipts were 920,000 bu., against 653,000 bu. a year ago. Northern receipts were 238 cars, last year, 236 cars; and Winnipeg had 143 cars, against 30 cars a year ago.

Clearances were again extremely large, 1,670,000 bu. of wheat and flour, mostly domestic. Cables from Liverpool showed spot prices unchanged. Plate receipts were less favorable, and it was said rains were delaying thrashing of wheat. Argentine shipments were estimated at 2,200,000 bu., against 2,376,000 bu. a year ago.

Corn Bails After Break.
In corn there was another drive at prices early, but later shorts tried to cover and there was buying against export sales unusually large. May sold down to \$1.10, 1/2, and closed at \$1.12, 1/2, a net gain for the day of 1/2c, and July closed at \$1.00, 1/2, a net gain for the day of 1/2c, after selling down to \$0.98, 1/2.

The recent decline in prices has checked the country selling to a large extent. Receipts were 240 cars, against 177 cars inspected yesterday, and primary receipts were 720,000 bu., compared to 471,000 bu. a year ago.

Oats Close Trifle Higher.
Oats sold sharply lower early, but responded in a moderate way to the buying by shorts later on the strength in other grains. In wheat and corn the recent declines have brought in heavy export orders for oats, and total sales in all positions yesterday were placed at 2,000,000 bu., although local sales were only 125,000 bu. Futures closed 1/2c to 3/4c higher.

The sample market was steady at the close. Receipts were 230 cars, with 203 cars inspected yesterday and primary receipts were 720,000 bu., compared to 471,000 bu. a year ago.

Hog Products Are Lower.
Lower prices for provisions were the result of a lack of buying support with quiet free offerings. Selling was stimulated by the continued bearish hog news, receipts being 40,000, with 50,000 expected today, and prices at the yards were lower. The lack of a brisk cash trade in spot of low prices, is a bear factor.

Liverpool Prices Were Unchanged.
Liverpool prices were unchanged except for a decline in No. 1, which was 1/2c lower. Receipts of products here were 20 cars and shipments were 75 cars.

Eye in Further Loss.
Rye prices suffered a further loss of 1c, and No. 2 sold at \$1.25. Receipts 4 cars. Barley was easy, with sales of malting at 70¢/bu. feed, 70¢/bu. screenings, 62¢/bu. Receipts 64 cars.

Timothy seed held steady at \$0.00/60 for cash. Cloverseed was quiet at \$1.00/60 for cash.

BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

RANGE OF ACTIVE FUTURES.

WHEAT.

May. 1.53 1/2-1.54 1/2-1.55 1/2-1.56 1/2-1.57 1/2-1.58 1/2-1.59 1/2-1.60 1/2-1.61 1/2-1.62 1/2-1.63 1/2-1.64 1/2-1.65 1/2-1.66 1/2-1.67 1/2-1.68 1/2-1.69 1/2-1.70 1/2-1.71 1/2-1.72 1/2-1.73 1/2-1.74 1/2-1.75 1/2-1.76 1/2-1.77 1/2-1.78 1/2-1.79 1/2-1.80 1/2-1.81 1/2-1.82 1/2-1.83 1/2-1.84 1/2-1.85 1/2-1.86 1/2-1.87 1/2-1.88 1/2-1.89 1/2-1.90 1/2-1.91 1/2-1.92 1/2-1.93 1/2-1.94 1/2-1.95 1/2-1.96 1/2-1.97 1/2-1.98 1/2-1.99 1/2-2.00 1/2-2.01 1/2-2.02 1/2-2.03 1/2-2.04 1/2-2.05 1/2-2.06 1/2-2.07 1/2-2.08 1/2-2.09 1/2-2.10 1/2-2.11 1/2-2.12 1/2-2.13 1/2-2.14 1/2-2.15 1/2-2.16 1/2-2.17 1/2-2.18 1/2-2.19 1/2-2.20 1/2-2.21 1/2-2.22 1/2-2.23 1/2-2.24 1/2-2.25 1/2-2.26 1/2-2.27 1/2-2.28 1/2-2.29 1/2-2.30 1/2-2.31 1/2-2.32 1/2-2.33 1/2-2.34 1/2-2.35 1/2-2.36 1/2-2.37 1/2-2.38 1/2-2.39 1/2-2.40 1/2-2.41 1/2-2.42 1/2-2.43 1/2-2.44 1/2-2.45 1/2-2.46 1/2-2.47 1/2-2.48 1/2-2.49 1/2-2.50 1/2-2.51 1/2-2.52 1/2-2.53 1/2-2.54 1/2-2.55 1/2-2.56 1/2-2.57 1/2-2.58 1/2-2.59 1/2-2.60 1/2-2.61 1/2-2.62 1/2-2.63 1/2-2.64 1/2-2.65 1/2-2.66 1/2-2.67 1/2-2.68 1/2-2.69 1/2-2.70 1/2-2.71 1/2-2.72 1/2-2.73 1/2-2.74 1/2-2.75 1/2-2.76 1/2-2.77 1/2-2.78 1/2-2.79 1/2-2.80 1/2-2.81 1/2-2.82 1/2-2.83 1/2-2.84 1/2-2.85 1/2-2.86 1/2-2.87 1/2-2.88 1/2-2.89 1/2-2.90 1/2-2.91 1/2-2.92 1/2-2.93 1/2-2.94 1/2-2.95 1/2-2.96 1/2-2.97 1/2-2.98 1/2-2.99 1/2-3.00 1/2-3.01 1/2-3.02 1/2-3.03 1/2-3.04 1/2-3.05 1/2-3.06 1/2-3.07 1/2-3.08 1/2-3.09 1/2-3.10 1/2-3.11 1/2-3.12 1/2-3.13 1/2-3.14 1/2-3.15 1/2-3.16 1/2-3.17 1/2-3.18 1/2-3.19 1/2-3.20 1/2-3.21 1/2-3.22 1/2-3.23 1/2-3.24 1/2-3.25 1/2-3.26 1/2-3.27 1/2-3.28 1/2-3.29 1/2-3.30 1/2-3.31 1/2-3.32 1/2-3.33 1/2-3.34 1/2-3.35 1/2-3.36 1/2-3.37 1/2-3.38 1/2-3.39 1/2-3.40 1/2-3.41 1/2-3.42 1/2-3.43 1/2-3.44 1/2-3.45 1/2-3.46 1/2-3.47 1/2-3.48 1/2-3.49 1/2-3.50 1/2-3.51 1/2-3.52 1/2-3.53 1/2-3.54 1/2-3.55 1/2-3.56 1/2-3.57 1/2-3.58 1/2-3.59 1/2-3.60 1/2-3.61 1/2-3.62 1/2-3.63 1/2-3.64 1/2-3.65 1/2-3.66 1/2-3.67 1/2-3.68 1/2-3.69 1/2-3.70 1/2-3.71 1/2-3.72 1/2-3.73 1/2-3.74 1/2-3.75 1/2-3.76 1/2-3.77 1/2-3.78 1/2-3.79 1/2-3.80 1/2-3.81 1/2-3.82 1/2-3.83 1/2-3.84 1/2-3.85 1/2-3.86 1/2-3.87 1/2-3.88 1/2-3.89 1/2-3.90 1/2-3.91 1/2-3.92 1/2-3.93 1/2-3.94 1/2-3.95 1/2-3.96 1/2-3.97 1/2-3.98 1/2-3.99 1/2-4.00 1/2-4.01 1/2-4.02 1/2-4.03 1/2-4.04 1/2-4.05 1/2-4.06 1/2-4.07 1/2-4.08 1/2-4.09 1/2-4.10 1/2-4.11 1/2-4.12 1/2-4.13 1/2-4.14 1/2-4.15 1/2-4.16 1/2-4.17 1/2-4.18 1/2-4.19 1/2-4.20 1/2-4.21 1/2-4.22 1/2-4.23 1/2-4.24 1/2-4.25 1/2-4.26 1/2-4.27 1/2-4.28 1/2-4.29 1/2-4.30 1/2-4.31 1/2-4.32 1/2-4.33 1/2-4.34 1/2-4.35 1/2-4.36 1/2-4.37 1/2-4.38 1/2-4.39 1/2-4.40 1/2-4.41 1/2-4.42 1/2-4.43 1/2-4.44 1/2-4.45 1/2-4.46 1/2-4.47 1/2-4.48 1/2-4.49 1/2-4.50 1/2-4.51 1/2-4.52 1/2-4.53 1/2-4.54 1/2-4.55 1/2-4.56 1/2-4.57 1/2-4.58 1/2-4.59 1/2-4.60 1/2-4.61 1/2-4.62 1/2-4.63 1/2-4.64 1/2-4.65 1/2-4.66 1/2-4.67 1/2-4.68 1/2-4.69 1/2-4.70 1/2-4.71 1/2-4.72 1/2-4.73 1/2-4.74 1/2-4.75 1/2-4.76 1/2-4.77 1/2-4.78 1/2-4.79 1/2-4.80 1/2-4.81 1/2-4.82 1/2-4.83 1/2-4.84 1/2-4.85 1/2-4.86 1/2-4.87 1/2-4.88 1/2-4.89 1/2-4.90 1/2-4.91 1/2-4.92 1/2-4.93 1/2-4.94 1/2-4.95 1/2-4.96 1/2-4.97 1/2-4.98 1/2-4.99 1/2-5.00 1/2-5.01 1/2-5.02 1/2-5.03 1/2-5.04 1/2-5.05 1/2-5.06 1/2-5.07 1/2-5.08 1/2-5.09 1/2-5.10 1/2-5.11 1/2-5.12 1/2-5.13 1/2-5.14 1/2-5.15 1/2-5.16 1/2-5.17 1/2-5.18 1/2-5.19 1/2-5.20 1/2-5.21 1/2-5.22 1/2-5.23 1/2-5.24 1/2-5.25 1/2-5.26 1/2-5.27 1/2-5.28 1/2-5.29 1/2-5.30 1/2-5.31 1/2-5.32 1/2-5.33 1/2-5.34 1/2-5.35 1/2-5.36 1/2-5.37 1/2-5.38 1/2-5.39 1/2-5.40 1/2-5.41 1/2-5.42 1/2-5.43 1/2-5.44 1/2-5.45 1/2-5.46 1/2-5.47 1/2-5.48 1/2-5.49 1/2-5.50 1/2-5.51 1/2-5.52 1/2-5.53 1/2-5.54 1/2-5.55 1/2-5.56 1/2-5.57 1/2-5.58 1/2-5.59 1/2-5.60 1/2-5.61 1/2-5.62 1/2-5.63 1/2-5.64 1/2-5.65 1/2-5.66 1/2-5.67 1/2-5.68 1/2-5.69 1/2-5.70 1/2-5.71 1/2-5.72 1/2-5.73 1/2-5.74 1/2-5.75 1/2-5.76 1/2-5.77 1/2-5.78 1/2-5.79 1/2-5.80 1/2-5.81 1/2-5.82 1/2-5.83 1/2-5.84 1/2-5.85 1/2-5.86 1/2-5.87 1/2-5.88 1/2-5.89 1/2-5.90 1/2-5.91 1/2-5.92 1/2-5.93 1/2-5.94 1/2-5.95 1/2-5.96 1/2-5.97 1/2-5.98 1/2-5.99 1/2-6.00 1/2-6.01 1/2-6.02 1/2-6.03 1/2-6.04 1/2-6.05 1/2-6.06 1/2-6.07 1/2-6.08 1/2-6.09 1/2-6.10 1/2-6.11 1/2-6.12 1/2-6.13 1/2-6.14 1/2-6.15 1/2-6.16 1/2-6.17 1/2-6.18 1/2-6.19 1/2-6.20 1/2-6.21 1/2-6.22 1/2-6.23 1/2-6.24 1/2-6.25 1/2-6.26 1/2-6.27 1/2-6.28 1/2-6.29 1/2-6.30 1/2-6.31 1/2-6.32 1/2-6.33 1/2-6.34 1/2-6.35 1/2-6.36 1/2-6.37 1/2-6.38 1/2-6.39 1/2-6.40 1/2-6.41 1/2-6.42 1/2-6.43 1/2-6.44 1/2-6.45 1/2-6.46 1/2-6.47 1/2-6.48 1/2-6.49 1/2-6.50 1/2-6.51 1/2-6.52 1/2-6.53 1/2-6.54 1/2-6.55 1/2-6.56 1/2-6.57 1/2-6.58 1/2-6.59 1/2-6.60 1/2-6.61 1/2-6.62 1/2-6.63 1/2-6.64 1/2-6.65 1/2-6.66 1/2-6.67 1/2-6.68 1/2-6.69 1/2-6.70 1/2-6.71 1/2-6.72 1/2-6.73 1/2-6.74 1/2-6.75 1/2-6.76 1/2-6.77 1/2-6.78 1/2-6.79 1/2-6.80 1/2-6.81 1/2-6.82 1/2-6.83 1/2-6.84 1/2-6.85 1/2-6.86 1/2-6.87 1/2-6.88 1/2-6.89 1/2-6.90 1/2-6.91 1/2-6.92 1/2-6.93 1/2-6.94 1/2-6.95 1/2-6.96 1/2-6.97 1/2-6.98 1/2-6.99 1/2-7.00 1/2-7.01 1/2-7.02 1/2-7.03 1/2-7.04 1/2-7.05 1/2-7.06 1/2-7.07 1/2-7.08 1/2-7.09 1/2-7.10 1/2-7.11 1/2-7.12 1/2-7.13 1/2-7.14 1/2-7.15 1/2-7.16 1/2-7.17 1/2-7.18 1/2-7.19 1/2-7.20 1/2-7.21 1/2-7.22 1/2-7.23 1/2-7.24 1/2-7.25 1/2-7.26 1/2-7.27 1/2-7.28 1/2-7.29 1/2-7.30 1/2-7.31 1/2-7.32 1/2-7.33 1/2-7.34 1/2-7.35 1/2-7.36 1/2-7.37 1/2-7.38 1/2-7.39 1/2-7.40 1/2-7.41 1/2-7.42 1/2-7.43 1/2-7.44 1/2-7.45 1/2-7.46 1/2-7.47 1/2-7.48 1/2-7.49 1/2-7.50 1/2-7.51 1/2-7.52 1/2-7.53 1/2-7.54 1/2-7.55 1/2-7.56 1/2-7.57 1/2-7.58 1/2-7.59 1/2-7.60 1/2-7.61 1/2-7.62 1/2-7.63 1/2-7.64 1/2-7.65 1/2-7.66 1/2-7.67 1/2-7.68 1/2-7.69 1/2-7.70 1/2-7.71 1/2-7.72 1/2-7.73 1/2-7.74 1/2-7.75 1/2-7.76 1/2-7.77 1/2-7.78 1/2-7.79 1/2-7.80 1/2-7.81 1/2-7.82 1/2-7.83 1/2-7.84 1/2-7.85 1/2-7.86 1/2-7.87 1/2-7.88 1/2-7.89 1/2-7.90 1/2-7.91 1/2-7.92 1/2-7.93 1/2-7.94 1/2-7.95 1/2-7.96 1/2-7.97 1/2-7.98 1/2-7.99 1/2-8.00 1/2-8.01 1/2-8.02 1/2-8.03 1/2-8.04 1/2-8.05 1/2-8.06 1/2-8.07 1/2-8.08 1/2-8.09 1/2-8.10 1/2-8.11 1/2-8.12 1/2-8.13 1/2-8.14 1/2-8.15 1/2-8.16 1/2-8.17 1/2-8.18 1/2-8.19 1/2-8.20 1/2-8.21 1/2-8.22 1/2-8.23 1/2-8.24 1/2-8.25 1/2-8.26 1/2-8.27 1/2-8.28 1/2-8.29 1/2-8.30 1/2-8.31 1/2-8.32 1/2-8.33 1/2-8.34 1/2-8.35 1/2-8.36 1/2-8.37 1/2-8.38 1/2-8.39 1/2-8.40 1/2-8.41 1/2-8.42 1/2-8.43 1/2-8.44 1/2-8.45 1/2-8.46 1/2-8.47 1/2-8.48 1/2-8.49 1/2-8.50 1/2-8.51 1/2-8.52 1/2-8.53 1/2-8.54 1/2-8.55 1/2-8.56 1/2-8.57 1/2-8.58 1/2-8.59 1/2-8.60 1/2-8.61 1/2-8.62 1/2-8.63 1/2-8.64 1/2-8.65 1/2-8.66 1/2-8.67 1/2-8.68 1/2-8.69 1/2-8.70 1/2-8.71 1/2-8.72 1/2-8.73 1/2-8.74 1/2-8.75 1/2-8.76 1/2-8.77 1/2-8.78 1/2-8.79 1/2-8.80 1/2-8.81 1/2-8.82 1/2-8.83 1/2-8.84 1/2-8.85 1/2-8.86 1/2-8.87 1/2-8.88 1/2-8.89 1/2-8.90 1/2-8.91 1/2-8.92 1/2-8.93 1/2-8.94 1/2-8.95 1/2-8.96 1/2-8.97 1/2-8.98 1/2-8.99 1/2-9.00 1/2-9.01 1/2-9.02 1/2-9.03 1/2-9.04 1/2-9.05 1/2-9.06 1/2-9.07 1/2-9.08 1/2-9.09 1/2-9.10 1/2-9.11 1/2-9.12 1/2-9.13 1/2-9.14 1/2-9.15 1/2-9.16 1/2-9.17 1/2-9.18 1/2-9.19 1/2-9.20 1/2-9.21 1/2-9.22 1/2-9.23 1/2-9.24 1/2-9.25 1/2-9.26 1/2-9.27 1/2-9.28 1/2-9.29 1/2-9.30 1/2-9.31 1/2-9.32 1/2-9.33 1/2-9.34 1/2-9.35 1/2-9.36 1/2-9.37 1/2-9.38 1/2-9.39 1/2-9.40 1/2-9.41 1/2-9.42 1/2-9.43 1/2-9.44 1/2-9.45 1/2-9.46 1/2-9.47 1/2-9.48 1/2-9.49 1/2-9.50 1/2-9.51 1/2-9.52 1/2-9.53 1/2-9.54 1/2-9.55 1/2-9.56 1/2-9.57 1/2-9.58 1/2-9.59 1/2-9.60 1/2-9.61 1/2-9.62 1/2-9.63 1/2-9.64 1/2-9.65 1/2-9.66 1/2-9.67 1/2-9.68 1/2-9.69 1/2-9.70 1/2-9.71 1/2-9.72 1/2-9.73 1/2-9.74 1/2-9.75 1/2-9.76 1/2-9.77 1/2-9.78 1/2-9.79 1/2-9.80 1/2-9.81 1/2-9.82 1/2-9.83 1/2-9.84 1/2-9.85 1/2-9.86 1/2-9.87 1/2-9.88 1/2-9.89 1/2-9.90 1/2-9.91 1/2-9.92 1/2-9.93 1/2-9.94 1/2-9.95 1/2-9.96 1/2-9.97 1/2-9.98 1/2-9.99 1/2-10.00 1/2-10.01 1/2-10.02 1/2-10.03 1/2-10.04 1/2-10.05 1/2-10.06 1/2-10.07 1/2-10.08 1/2-10.09 1/2-10.10 1/2-10.11 1/2-10.12 1/2-10.13 1/2-10.14 1/2-10.15 1/2-10.16 1/2-10.17 1/2-10.18 1/2-10.19 1/2-10.20 1/2-10.21 1/2-10.22 1/2-10.23 1/2-10.24 1/2-10.25 1/2-10.26 1/2-10.27 1/2-10.28 1/2-10.29 1/2-10.30 1/2-10.31 1/2-10.32 1/2-10.33 1/2-10.34 1/2-10.35 1/2-10.36 1/2-10.37 1/2-10.38 1/2-10.39 1/2-10.40 1/2-10.41 1/2-10.42 1/2-10.43 1/2-10.44 1/2-10.45 1/2-10.46 1/2-10.47 1/2-10.48 1/2-10.49 1/2-10.50 1/2-10.51 1/2-10.52 1/2-10.53 1/2-10.54 1/2-10.55 1/2-10.56 1/2-10.57 1/2-10.58 1/2-10.59 1/2-10.60 1/2-10.61 1/2-10.62 1/2-10.63 1/2-10.64 1/2-10.65 1/2-10.66 1/2-10.67 1/2-10.68 1/2-10.69 1/2-10.70 1/2-10.71 1/2-10.72 1/2-10.73 1/2-10.74 1/2-10.75 1/2-10.76 1/2-10.77 1/2-10.78 1/2-10.79 1/2-10.80 1/2-10.81 1/2-10.82 1/2-10.83 1/2-10.84 1/2-10.85 1/2-10.86 1/2-10.87 1/2-10.88 1/2-10.89 1/2-10.90 1/2-10.91 1/2-10.92 1/2-10.93 1/2-10.94 1/2-10.95 1/2-10.96 1/2-10.97 1/2-10.98 1/2-10.99 1/2-11.00 1/2-11.01 1/2-11.02 1/2-11.03 1/2-11.04 1/2-11.05 1/2-11.06 1/2-11.07 1/2-11.08 1/2-11.09 1/2-11.10 1/2-11.11 1/2-11.12 1/2-11.13 1/2-11.14 1/2-11.15 1/2-11.16 1/2-11.17 1/2-11.18 1/2-11.19 1/2-11.20 1/2-11.21 1/2-11.22 1/2-11.23 1/2-11.24 1/2-11.25 1/2-11.26 1/2-11.27 1/2-11.28 1/2-11.29 1/2-11.30 1/2-11.31 1/2-11.32 1/2-11.33 1/2-11.34 1/2-11.35 1/2-11.36 1/2-11.37 1/2-11.38 1/2-11.39 1/2-11.40 1/2-11.41 1/2-11.42 1/2-11.43 1/2-11.44 1/2-11.45 1/2-11.46 1/2-11.47 1/2-11.48 1/2-11.49 1/2-11.50 1/2-11.51 1/2-11.52 1/2-11.53 1/2-11.54 1/2-11.55 1/2-11.56 1/2-11.57 1/2-11.58 1/2-11.59 1/2-11.60 1/2-11.61 1/2-11.62 1/2-11.63 1/2-11.64 1/2-11.65 1/2-11.66 1/2-11.67 1/2-11.68 1/2-11.69 1/2-11.70 1/2-11.71 1/2-11.72 1/2-11.73 1/2-11.74 1/2-11.75 1/2-11.76 1/2-11.77 1/2-11.78 1/2-11.79 1/2-11.80 1/2-11.81 1/2-11.82 1/2-11.83 1/2-11.84 1/2-11.85 1/2-11.86 1/2-11.87 1/2-11.88 1/2-11.89 1/2-11.90 1/2-11.91 1/2-11.92 1/2-11.93 1/2-11.94 1/2-11.95 1/2-11.96 1/2-11.97 1/2-11.98 1/2-11.99 1/2-12.00 1/2-12.01 1/2-12.02 1/2-12.03 1/2-12.04 1/2-12.05 1/2-12.06 1/2-12.07 1/2-12.08 1/2-12.09 1/2-12.10 1/2-12.11 1/2-12.12 1/2-12.13 1/2-12.14 1/2-12.15 1/2-12.16 1/2-12.17 1/2-12.18 1/2-12.19 1/2-12.20 1/2-12.21 1/2-12.22 1/2-12.23 1/2-12.24 1/2-12.25 1/2-12.26 1/2-12.27 1/2-12.28 1/2-12.29 1/2-12.30 1/2-12.31 1/2-12.32 1/2-12.33 1/2-12.34 1/2-12.35 1/2-12.36 1/2-12.37 1/2-12.38 1/2-12.39 1/2-12.40 1/2-12.41 1/2-12.42 1/2-12.43 1/2-12.44 1/2-12.45 1/2-12.46 1/2-12.47 1/2-12.48 1/2-12.49 1/2-12.50 1/2-12.51 1/2-12.52 1/2-12.53 1/2-12.54 1/2-12.55 1/2-12.56 1/2-12.57 1/2-12.58 1/2-12.59 1/2-12.60 1/2-12.61 1/2-12.62 1/2-12.63 1/2-12.64 1/2-12.65

19

REAL ESTATE WANT

WANTED—OAK PARK—WISCONSIN chase from owner direct at \$10,000.00. Call or write first letter to 455 Tribune.

WANTED—SUMMER RESIDENCE which has been built, lake front, be within 75 miles of Chicago. Call on 715 One Side, Chicago.

WANTED—ILLINOIS SPOTS for flat land, Wisconsin, Iowa, Clark county deal, owner willing. Address 455 Tribune.

WANTED—BRICK 3 FLAT, 3 rooms heat; close to main line of railroad in Belmont. Call on J. S. & M. GALTMAN & Co., 145 P. O.

By Brokers.

WANTED—HAVE MONEY TO LOOK FOR IMPROVED INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES WITH ME FOR QUICK ACTION.

GEORGE REUKER
69 W. Washington st.

WANTED—VACANT ON NORTH
for improving with large apartment
on corner. Owners present. No
present mortgage. Offer if interested;
submit your plans. A. L. B.

WANTED—MAY 1ST OR BEFORE
where owners will remodel for
rental. Write owners: J. W. Mc
LITER, 1101 N. 1st St., St. Louis.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 1000
N. Grand St. to 2 1/2 mi; will do
it. ARTHUR L. HARDIN, 1000
N. Grand St.

WANTED—BUILDERS want
cash bids for improvements. We
have all plans. Address W. C.
about 1001, 1001. Address W. C.

We have thousands of
South Side real estate. JOHN
McGEE, 1001 N. Grand St.

WANTED—HAVE READY CH
in South Side real estate.
CONTRACTS. Write to
WANTED—HAVE REV. CUSTO
in South Side. Owners want
BEGGIE THORNTON, 1001 N. Grand
St.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 1000
N. Grand St. to 2 1/2 mi; will do
it. ARTHUR L. HARDIN, 1000
N. Grand St.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Nonresident has two residences
and is desirous of exchanging
one located on the South Side, this
side; will exchange for farm
property, or will accept some cash
and balance in Tribuna.

WANTED—
18,000 cask farm near Elkhart
county in 4 fast buck to exchange
for improved property.
\$25,000. Have cash to add. Add
address.

WANTED—
CASH CAN GRASS IMPROVED PA-
340 acres good buildings, value
\$400 for square miles.

WANTED—
LONG & MEYER
to be in Washington.

REAR OF
ACRE: 8 acres improved; 6 is
r. house, barn, feds, chickens
etc. 2000 ft. from
O. T. NORTH Lombard.

WANTED—
Improved, 400 miles from Denver;
improved, and vacant; owners
reside in DENVER & CLIFTON
Side.

WANTED—
FROM OWNERS. No
change for improved farms. Add
address.

WANTED—
CHANCE

all black peatlands and land. To
G. W. HAGREN & CO. Mill and
GUT THE BEST-ANY OTHER
to exchange. Mail full for
and want G. W. MILL
down. Want G. W. MILL
address W. N. FLORENCE, JR.
two miles from Orlando; be
prior owner. Address L. E. T.
W. N. FLORENCE, JR., 1000
Jacksonville, Fla. for equity
home. Address J. J. FLORENCE

HOUSES
EXCHANGED-SPOTTER BRICK
near residence, 3800 Vermont
hall; call. Price \$6,000.
W. N. FLORENCE, JR., 1000
of 8 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 6 in.
W. N. FLORENCE, JR.

WANTED-OWNER SUFFICIENT
STATE N. R. preferred with
W. N. FLORENCE, JR., 1000
ind.; bank loan \$6,000 guaranteed
W. N. FLORENCE, JR.

WANTED - 1 OR 2 FEMALE; NIGRA
\$2,000 - 25 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
\$1,000 - 25 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
Call 1-800-233-2446, ext. 2446

Vacant.

FOR EXCHANGE -
All or part of 100 lots in the state of Florida for sale or transportation improvements in exchange payment.
Call 1-800-233-2446, ext. 2446

CLEAR OF INCURMENT
Will exchange for improved property.

[illegible]

Figure 1

